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SHAMEN NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SHAMEN, March 6th.

"PILKERTON'S PEREGRINE."

A crowded house assembled at the Canton
Club Theatre on Tuesday night to wit-
ness the performance of "Pilkerton's
Peregrine," in aid of the Allied War Funds.

The play, which is from the pen of
Anthony Hope, was first produced in
1902, and is a satire on the Government of
that day and the use of the Honours List for
political purposes. In England, personal
and hereditary distinctions, such as peer-
ages, knightships, etc., are, in theory,
bestowed on men who have distinguished
themselves in the service of the country.

As, however, the Honours List is made
up by the Ministry, there is always a
tendency to bestow the majority of the
awards on men of the same political
views as the Government in power and to
regard political services as necessarily the
same as national services. A large contri-
bution to the Party Funds, for example, is
always supposed to be a surer road to a
title than eminent services to Science,
Literature or Art. It will doubtless be
remembered that towards the end of 1901
the Government in power were widely
accused of more than usual sinfulness in
this respect, and that the Prime Minister
was influenced far more, in his recom-
mendations to the Throne, by the political
exigencies of the Government than by
the national services of the recipient.

The *casse* on Tuesday night was as
follows:—

Rt. Hon. Horatio Mangun, M.P.
(Prime Minister and First Lord of the
Treasury), Arnold Hosson; Hon. Lucius
Vandean, C.B. (his Private Secretary),
H. D. Browne; Earl of Addisworth,
M.P. (his Assistant Private Secretary,
unpaid), A. Bruce Paddicombe; Joshua
Pilkerton, Robert Johnson; Jack Pilker-
ton (his son), F. B. Lynch; Herbert V.
Bascam, M.P., C. G. Fry; Jenkins,
Anthony Moir; Footman, G. H. Swift;
Lady Hetty W., Mrs. Hogg; and Ida
Pilkerton, Mrs. Hector.

The name part was an extremely diffi-
cult one to play, and Mr. Robert Johnson's
portrayal of it was an eloquent testimony
to his ability as an actor. As the Prime
Minister, Mr. Hosson made the most of
a part which did not admit of any great
display of histrionic ability. In the
character of the Private Secretary, Mr.
Browne, greatly assisted by his fine stage
presence, was highly successful, particu-
larly in the love scenes. As the Assistant
Private Secretary, Mr. Bruce Paddicombe
gave a most finished performance. Cere-
monies of fiction and naturalness were the
chief characteristics of this gentleman's
acting. The minor parts were well
filled, Mr. C. G. Fry's impersonation of
the impetuous M.P. being especially
good.

Among the ladies, Mrs. Hogg left
nothing to be desired in her impersonation
of "Lady Hetty Wrey," the impetuous
aristocrat bent on matrimony. Mrs.
Hector was quite at home as Ida Pilker-
ton, sharing with Mr. Bruce Paddicombe
the honours for naturalness, grace of
movement, and clear enunciation.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL
CONTRADICTIONS.CURIOUS STATEMENTS BY HERR
HELFERICH.

Recently Herr Helfferich, Imperial Ger-
man Minister of Finance, made it well
known, and some very optimistic official
statements favourably comparing the Ger-
man financial position with that of the
Entente Powers.

It is curious to note that faced with a
question of fact, Herr Helfferich has been
compelled to give the lie to his previous
optimistic statements. A few days ago
the Budgetary Committee made a proposal
that the war pay of the German private
soldier should be raised to 80 pfennigs per
day, for men fighting at the front, to 60
pfennigs for men in the rear, and to 40
pfennigs for all men compelled to feed them-
selves.

The proposal was immediately opposed
by M. von Wundel, Director-General at
the German War Office, who said that a
complete reform of the pay rates and feed-
ing and clothing arrangements of the Ger-
man army was out of the question at the
present time. It was not possible to in-
crease the pay of the private soldier to
80 pfennigs per day, because in that case
the private soldier would be drawing
higher pay than the non-commissioned offi-
cers, and if the proposal were accepted it
would therefore become necessary to in-
crease the pay of all non-commissioned offi-
cers, and consequently also of all com-
missioned officers.

Following on M. von Wundel, Herr Hel-
ferich then entered the tribune of the
Reichstag, and according to the account
given in the *Frankfurter Gazette* he said:—
"I am also in correspondence with the
Secretary of State for War with a view
of improving the comfort of our soldiers,
but you are doubtless aware that in a
financial sense it will be difficult for us
to hold out to the end. The longer the war
lasts the greater will be our difficulties
in this direction. My plan is to do a great
deal with as little money as possible. The
Government cannot, therefore, accept this
proposal. I know that by opposing it I
am making myself unpopular, but my
policy is to sustain the finances of the
State."—*Financial Times*.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO
FUND.LETTER OF THANKS FROM LIEUT.
COL. H. DES VEAUX.

The following is the subscription-list to
date:—

Acknowledged to 31st Jan.\$10,468.82

Since received:—

Ladies' Bridge Book, per Mrs.

Nisbet, 16.00

C. J. Pirrie, per S. C. M. Post

Mr. F. G. Becke, Whampoa,

for January, 15.00

Members' Kowloon Customs

Staff for January, 32.00

Hongkong Tramway Co., col-
lected in boxes on trams

from 16th to 31st January, 32.80

"A. and F.M.", 5.00

V.A.D., 6.00

Messrs. Moxon & Taylor

Collected by Mrs. Pentreath

List No. 1:—G. T. E. \$5;

J.R.G., \$5; A.R.A. (2)

\$4; W.B. (2) \$4; J.R.K.

(2) \$4; R.L. (2) \$4; F.W.J.

(2) \$4; J.L. (2) \$4; W.N.

(2) \$10; G.A.R. (2) \$6;

R.W.M. (2) \$6; A.L.G.

(2) \$4; A.W.L.R. (2) \$10;

W.C.B. (2) \$4; H.M.W.

(2) \$4; C.E. (2) \$10;

A.M.W. (2) \$10; C.M.B.

(2) \$10; T.R.C. (2) \$10;

R.A.B. \$2; J.A.Y. (2) \$10;

H.F.W. \$1; G.E. \$1;

W.G.W. \$2; E.W.P. (5)

\$10; T.G.W. \$2; G.M.S.

\$2; R.K.R. \$1; P.S.L. \$1;

\$2; J.A.R. \$5; S. \$1;

G.M.L. \$1

157.80

\$10,768.12

Expended to 31st January...\$ 9,980.81

Since Expended:—

26th February, 150,000 Wood-

bin, Cigarettes 5's 517.52

\$10,507.33

Balance in hand\$ 278.79

Hongkong, February 29th, 1916.

W. A. DOWLEY,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Among the very many acknowledgments

received from the Fighting Lines, letters of

thanks and appreciation are to be had from

Lieut.-Col. Henry des Vaux, O.C. 13th

Boyal Fusiliers, B.E.F., France; Lieut.-

Col. S. S. Hayne, Commanding 2nd

Northamptonshire Regiment; and Major

S. King, 1st Battalion 7th Middlesex

Regiment, France.

Lieut.-Col. Des Vaux writes:—

"Sir—I have to write and thank

you and your Committee for the very hand-

some present of 10,000 cigarettes that you

have been good enough to send my Batta-

lion. We are just out of the trenches,

where we had a very bad time through

"Minnenwerfer" (mine warfare) and

inclement weather, and your cigarettes

arrived safely and were very much ap-
preciated by the men.

Hongkong is always of great interest to

me, as I know so many people out there,
and especially so as my father, the late

Sir William des Vaux, was Governor of
the Colony from 1887 to 1892; also, my only

brother, who was killed while in the
Grenadier Guards in September, 1914, was
born out there.

Again with very very many thanks for
your great kindness in sending the
thoughtful present, which, as I have
said before, the men greatly appreciated.

WAR NEWS.

12,000 MILLIONS ON WAR.

Mr. Arthur Kiddy, City Editor of the

Morning Post, delivered a lecture on

"Some Financial Aspects of the War,"

at a meeting of the Chartered Institute of

Secretaries, at River Plate House, Fina-

bury-circus.

Mr. Kiddy estimated the aggregate ex-
penditure of all the belligerents up to the

end of December at a little more than 6,000

millions, of which 1,500 millions was the

cost for Great Britain; about 1,200 millions

for France; and 150 millions for Italy, while

Germany's total was about 1,600 millions,
and Austria's about 750 millions, the two

last totals including the sums paid out to
Turkey and Bulgaria.

Germany had raised loans amounting to

2,000 millions, or sufficient, it was said,
to carry on the war up to next March. Given

a continuance of the war to the end of the
present year, the probable cost would be

at least 12,000 millions, of which rather
more than 3,000 millions would probably be

the total so far as the United Kingdom
was concerned.

GERMAN-CANADIANS.

TO FIGHT FOR THE ALLIES.

New York Evening Journal, in its issue

of January 11th, published a despatch

from Ottawa making the astonishing state-

ment that a brigade of German-Canadians

is to be formed for service with the

Canadian contingent in Europe.

The despatch quoted General Sir Sam

Hughes, the Dominion Minister of Militia,

as stating that several officers of German

descent had made proposals to him regard-

ing the formation of such a brigade, and

that he had acquiesced in the plan. Gen-
eral Hughes pointed out that his chief in-

telligence officer, Captain Hahn, was a
native-born German, who had made Canada

his home, and that he was now fighting
for her. The *Evening Journal's* Ottawa

correspondent says that Captain Hahn's
father is a German officer, and that his

mother is the daughter of an Austrian
General. His brothers, too, are officers in
the German army.

In connection with this report it may be
recalled that in the town of Berlin, On-

ward, where five-sixths of the population
consists of settlers of German birth or

descent, a number of strikingly patriotic
meetings have been held, and that the
town has made handsome contributions to
the British war-relief funds.

THE MAN WITH THE GRIN.

KAISER'S ROLE IN THE WAR.

In an article discussing the Kaiser's
role in the war, and whether he would
be seriously missed by Germany, Mr. Syl-
vey Whitman, author of "Life of the Em-
peror Frederick," etc., says:—As long as
the present Emperor was in nominal con-
trol of the Prussian man-slaying machine
his capacity as a great actor before the
world has enabled him not only to bluff
his own people, but a large section of the
outer world besides. His death would im-
mediately deprive the German State of
a first-class histrionic artist.

This in itself is no mean asset, for accord-
ing to the testimony of his forty ally, King
Ferdinand of Bulgaria, an efficient ruler,
above all things, he was a born actor.
Now it is admitted on all hands that as
an actor the Crown Prince is a failure.
Even as regards stage properties, this is
evidently the case. For whereas the father
has appeared before us in a thousand
kaleidoscopic attitudes, in several hundred
different uniforms, the son is only known
to the public in his everlasting Deutscher
Head Hussar uniform, with that typical
grin ever on his lantern-jaw face. But
of which have become, as Lord Byron said
of Tom Moore's collar, decidedly "mono-
nous."

A man so devoid of the histrionic in-
stincts would in all probability be in-
capable of keeping up the stupendous de-
ception on the old lines towards his own
people as well as towards the outer world.
He might prate about Germany being
attacked, about her claims to the freedom
of the seas; he might appeal to the Deity
with the same efficiency as his father; but
it is almost certain that he would not
meet with the same credulity on the part
of a glib world.

Without the histrionic talent to deceive,
to bluff, to hypnotize, and "gas" his audi-
ence, the son would lack that prestige
which the father, in spite of everything
which may be said to his disadvantage,
has incontestably possessed.

It would also be difficult for him to
maintain his authority in military matters
among his generals, who, as we may well
surmise from the published records of pre-
vious wars, are only too prone to dissen-
sion, jealousy, and intrigue against each
other. This might bring about a serious
lessening of the discipline of the army,
and hence a breach in the uniformity of
operations. Germany's civilian popula-
tion, long held spell-bound by a tragical
comedian of high degree and efficiency,
might begin to ask awkward questions
what is more, to justly question the satis-
factory answer.

All this should lead towards a great
change coming over the situation, and thus
increase the chances of the only peace the
Allies will ever be inclined to accept—
namely, one implying the final renuncia-
tion of Germany's insane ambitions.

DRASTIC BILL AGAINST
ENEMY TRADERS.

NO MORE "TENDERNESS."

As a rule, a Friday sitting in the House
of Commons is a very *jeune* affair. But
it was not so when the Solicitor-General
explained the principles of the new Trading
with the Enemy (Amendment, No. 2)
Bill.

In brief, the effect of the bill is to put
an end to that astonishing "tenderness"
for enemy trade interests which has pre-
vailed throughout the war. In Germany
British businesses have been ruthlessly
seized and transformed into German busi-
nesses. The British owner has simply
been hung out. Sir George Cave, Mr.
Booth, and others quoted instances of the
rough confiscatory proceedings which
followed the outbreak of the war. Here,
however, no enemy's property has been
confiscated, and all that has been done
has been to put certain enemy businesses
under inspectors, supervisors, or con-
trollers, so that the profits should not
reach the enemy shareholders abroad.

But at last there is to be a change, and
the big principle of the bill is that trad-
ing companies, which are wholly or mainly
carried on for the benefit of enemy share-
holders, shall be closed down or wound up,
unless good reason can be shown that it
is to the interest of this country that they
should be allowed to continue.

Power is to be given to the Board of
Trade to deal with each case in a sum-
mary way by administrative order.
The Department will have full dis-
cretion.

If a company is wound up, prefer-
ence will be given to British and
friendly creditors.

Enemy shares and other property will
be kept in safe keeping till it is known
how British property in enemy coun-
tries is being dealt with.

The general scope of the bill gave great
satisfaction, and the only doubt expressed
by some members was whether the Board
of Trade would administer it "in the
spirit" or "in the letter."

As Mr. Bryce put it—"that it
was part of the general war against
Germany." On this point, Mr. Petyman,
who replied for the Board of Trade,
readily gave the required assurance.
"What had to be done," he said, "was
to get rid of the German element in our
trade as far as possible." The Depart-
ment would naturally be careful not to
take any action which would injure
British industry more than it injured
the enemy, but he assured the House that
"the bill would be administered in the
spirit so obviously desired."

Many points will be raised when the
bill is in Committee. Its reception showed
that it will pass with acclamation.

MISS CAVELL'S AVENGER.

GERMAN VINDICTIVENESS.

According to the *Echo Belge*, the man
who killed by two revolver shots, Nels de
Bode, on whose information Miss Cavell
was shot by the Germans, is as yet un-
known.

The Governor-General, Von Bissing, has
newly fined Brussels 500,000 marks, and
Schaerbeek, where the body was found,
50,000, because nobody was willing to in-
form against the person who had committed
the deed, which is generally regarded as
just.

CRITICISM OF PUBLIC
OFFICIALS AND PUBLIC
AFFAIRS.

CORRESPONDENCE. THE BISHOP OF MACAO AND EDUCATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Concluding a brief mention of the prize-giving of the Collegio Sta. Rosa de Lima, your Macao correspondent says: "This school is under the direction of a committee, and the President, the Bishop of Macao, failed for more than five years to attend a meeting."

I would fain believe that this bald statement implies no insinuation of his lordship's apathy towards the principal school at Macao for female education. Without any qualifying statement from your correspondent it is difficult to believe that anything else was intended than that his lordship, by his absence from committee meetings, is indifferent to the school for which, until the regrettable expulsion of the nuns from Macao, he had done so much to make it an attractive school of high educational value.

At the outset I would like to make it clear that I hold no brief for D. Joao d'Azevedo e Castro or any members of his chapter. But, by reason of a friendship, with which I am privileged by his lordship, I happen to be in a position to speak with some authority as to his lordship's attitude towards the school in question. I write without fear of contradiction that, far from being apathetic, the Bishop of Macao evinces a keen, if unostentatious, interest in the welfare of the Sta. Rosa de Lima. In proof whereof I will cite one instance of his real, when, last year, the English section of the school was without its lady teacher, his lordship, with the concurrence of the school committee, deputed his secretary, the Rev. Father Sarmiento, to proceed to Hongkong, with a view to secure the services of a thoroughly efficient certificated English teacher, and to my certain knowledge the rev. gentleman pursued long and patient enquiries in the fulfilment of his mission. In the course of the enquiries, he rightly enough, called upon the Inspector of English schools in Hongkong, whose kind and courteous good offices, he promptly obtained. Notwithstanding that the terms offered were extremely attractive—so attractive, in fact, as to be over and above the standard of remuneration obtaining in Hongkong—such was the dearth of professional certificated teachers that, after a week's stay in Hongkong, the Bishop's deputy had to return to Macao and, reluctantly report the failure of his mission.

With this concrete instance of the Bishop of Macao's interest in the matter of the education of the young at the Portuguese settlement, not to mention others within my knowledge, I will leave your readers to judge of his lordship's attitude towards the intellectual well-being of those under his spiritual charge.

—Yours faithfully,
A FRIEND OF MACAO'S.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916.

LONG SERVICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In your issue of the 6th inst. publicity was given to the fact that Mr. R. J. Remedios completed 40 years' service in the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. Mr. Remedios comes third, I believe, amongst those who hold a record for long service in this colony. The first is Mr. E. H. d'Aquino, I.S.O., who last year completed his 50th anniversary in the service of the Government; next comes Mr. E. E. da Silva, who has 45 years to his credit in the service of the China Sugar Refining Co. under Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

It would be interesting to know if any others in this colony can boast a similar record.—Yours faithfully,
READER.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will, at the forthcoming meeting of shareholders to be held on 25th instant, recommend the following allocation of profits:—
To place to Reserve Fund \$80,000.00
To pay a Final Dividend of \$1 per share 60,000.00
To pay a Bonus of \$1 per share 60,000.00
To pay a Bonus to staff at Factory 3,210.00
To carry forward 41,594.94

"Father," said little Rolo, "what is appendicitis?" "Appendicitis, my son," answered the deep-thinking father, "is something that enables a surgeon to open up a man's anatomy, and to remove his entire bank account."

HONGKONG'S CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

LECTURE AT THE CITY HALL.

There was a numerous attendance at the City Hall last evening when Mr. J. M. Xavier delivered an exceedingly interesting and thoughtful lecture on Hongkong's Currency problems. The lecture was arranged under the auspices of the Hongkong Oddfellows' Society. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., occupied the chair.

Mr. Xavier first dealt with propositions advanced in the leading articles of the *Hongkong Daily Press* and with suggestions in the correspondence columns of that paper, observing that the prevalent idea underlying almost all the arguments advanced was evidently that of withdrawal or redemption of sub-coins from the market with a view to bringing the currency to par. The policy of redemption had been pursued by the Government for a long time, but it had not brought them any nearer a solution. It had shown no effects in tangible form like a reduction of premiums on bank-notes. As a matter of fact the premiums of late had shown a decided upward tendency. Assuming that all sub-coins now in circulation were redeemed from the market, how might ordinary purchases and transactions be effected in their absence?

In connection with the question of the issuing by the Government of its own notes in place of bank-notes, one most important factor of the currency had been overlooked. He alluded to the copper cent, which, though of a lower value than other coins except cash, formed part of the currency. Just as much notice should be taken of it as of sub-coin, as there is also a discrepancy in its value, but for some unaccountable reason its existence seemed to have been ignored altogether.

The lecturer traced the cause and origin of the currency anomaly. Shanghai might solely be pointed to, he said, as the place where it originated on account of its twofold currency, namely Tael and Mexican dollar, and on account of its not having a standard currency of its own for sub-coins. The sub-coins in circulation and in use there come from other parts of China and are of such a heterogeneous description that no banks could, even if they would, under such circumstances, accept them as legal tender; while it is not an uncommon practice for the natives to receive or make payments for goods sold or bought in small pieces of silver, the value of which was determined by weighing. Such a practice is not at all surprising because Tael itself is nothing more nor less than a piece of silver of uniform or standard weight.

For the purpose of the ordinary course of transactions whether in regard to the purchase and sale of the daily necessities of life or to the thousand and one forms of other needs, it is an imperative necessity—one that cannot, under any circumstances whatever, be dispensed with—to have some sort of changes (Standard changes preferable) of lower value for standard currency of higher value. Another obvious reason in favour of such a necessity is that, as there are innumerable things worth a great deal less than a tael or a dollar, it will be the height of folly on the part of those who can afford, to pay every time a tael or a dollar for an object which costs but a cent or two; while it will be an utter impossibility for those who are not overburdened with riches to do so.

In the absence of small changes of standard currency, and in view of the influx of sub-coins from other parts of China, the Chinese, with that inborn astuteness which is characteristic of their race and which they possess in a remarkably higher degree than any other race, soon saw a way to enriching themselves by trafficking in it.

As the deplorable currency evil in Shanghai is the direct outcome of the unsettled state of its currency, there can be no reason why the money-changers should not thrive there because their business in that place is a legitimate one based upon the principle of exchange of the currency of one country for that of the other. But why should they flourish in this Colony whose currency is a Standard one? This is the crucial question. Upon this question more than upon any other the currency difficulty rests.

Indeed, on a close examination of all the controversies on the currency question, it is found that this vital question, from which arises a series of causes of the existence of the currency evil in this Colony, has not been understood; for the inviolable theme contained in them is concerned purely with the evil as it is and not with why it is.

To answer this question successfully three facts, therefore, must be borne in mind as they lead by successive steps to the evil now existing in this Colony. The first refers to the origin and cause of the evil; this has been traced to Shanghai on account of its dual currency and the non-existence of sub-coins of its own currency; the second, to the circumstances favouring the introduction of the evil into Hongkong; this is also traceable to the unsettled

state of the currency of this Colony itself as it was, at one time, not unlike that of Shanghai, when Hongkong was over-run with Chinese money of all kinds; and the third, to the cause of the retention of the evil in this Colony; this is due to the shrewdness of the money-changers. For, in spite of the galling effect which the prohibition from circulation of Chinese sub-coins temporarily produced, which was clearly discernible in the sudden and entire removal of premium on silver dollar and the sudden drop of premium on bank-note to 2 per cent, as against 20 odd per cent, before the passing of such a law (a very wise step taken by the Government) still they stood their ground triumphantly. For, backed up by their skill and thorough knowledge of the profitable nature of their business, which would always yield them a profitable return, whether in buying or selling, i.e., if a dollar bank-note was bought in for \$1.10 in sub-coin they would not sell it for less than \$1.11 in sub-coin, thus making a clear profit of 1 per cent, and so on, and backed up by the knowledge that, no matter what premiums they might be called upon to pay in order to be able to carry on their business, their business would always turn out profitable, and backed up by the knowledge that the public, on whose acceptance of their terms their only chance of success depends, would continue to allow themselves to be exploited, they continued to exploit them to their own advantage simply by continuing to hold out to them the usual little bribery in the shape of premium, and the public continued to be in a state of subjection to their will, thinking that they, too, had struck a good bargain.

That this undesirable phenomenon of evil should not at all exist where the currency is a standard one does not validate the conjectures often made that the Money-Changers are solely to be held responsible for it, as such conjectures are merely efforts of imagination; and as such, fall to the ground because without the tacit connivance of the public they would be powerless to subvert the currency.

The blame, therefore, falls not on them alone but also on the public as the latter are at best accessories to the evil by accepting the proffered bribe of a premium.

The best, the surest and the quickest, if not the only remedy against the evil, then, lies with the whole population of the Colony—a remedy probably never yet conceived by the numerous writers on the subject—because if the opinions of the population were at one, and if they were to refuse in a body to be influenced by the consideration of the prevalent bribery in the way of premium, the parity of the currency will, in the event of such a concerted action being taken, be rehabilitated forthwith and without further ado. But though this is, I take it, the least circuitous way to counteract the evil it would be almost idle, indeed, to expect it to mature; for a very formidable obstacle which cannot possibly be removed, lies across its path. This practically insurmountable obstacle is that the population of this Colony, being a cosmopolitan one and composed of various communities among whom ideas differ and among whom there can exist no common ideals, can hardly be expected to be swayed by one opinion.

For, if a notion were laid before the whole population of this Colony for the purpose of voting for or against the suppression of the currency evil whereby they would be precluded from receiving any more premiums, I am positively certain that the votes thus cast will be against it in overwhelming majority because they cannot be made to understand by the most persuasive of arguments that, on its suppression, the cost of all commodities now ruling must, of necessity, go down, that if the evil be allowed to go on unrestrained they are simply contributing towards the benefit only of the Money-Changers and that by paying for everything at an enhanced cost the difference between this enhanced cost and the real cost—which enhanced cost and the real cost—currency exists—is absorbed by the commission charged by the Money-changers; so all the profit goes not to their own pockets nor to those of the traders but direct to those of the Money-changers.

As long as the public will part with bank-notes, etc., at a premium, the currency evil will remain as it is; but, in spite of the public's will or inclination, I am led into the belief that a remedy may be found which will do away with the currency evil, although that remedy may be a complex and complicated one. When this comes to pass the currency evil will be a thing of the past; while the Government can, with perfect impunity put into circulation tenfold the amount of sub-coin in circulation which has been erroneously thought to be overflowing the market, or it can substitute even nickel coins in their stead without running the slightest risk of a repetition of the currency evil. And I am more than convinced that the substitution of nickel coins for silver coin will be accepted as the standard currency without any demur. (Applause.)

The subject was then thrown open for discussion.

One member of the audience asked what was the difference between the intrinsic value of the actual silver in ten times (ten ten-cent pieces) and the Mexican dollar? No answer was returned.

There were no other remarks and the CHAIRMAN expressed the grateful thanks of those present to Mr. Xavier for his lecture. There was no doubt that this was a very thorny question indeed, and he was sure they would consider the arguments carefully when they saw them in print. He hoped that all those who were competent to discuss the subject, and were able to discuss it in the newspapers would take the opportunity of doing so, because this was a subject which came very near to all of them and was very important from the point of view of the finances of this Colony as at the present time we were paying out large sums of money in trying to repair the evil. Especially in this time of war, there was every necessity for husbanding our resources, and we ought to consider every possible remedy for the present state of affairs.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried with acclamation.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

FANLING COURSE.

Following is the result of the Captain's Cup played off on March 4th and 5th:—
Capt. Campbell 80—40 80 tie.
Mr. P. M. Hodgson 97—17 80 tie.
Mr. F. J. de Rome 96—15 81
Mr. J. Dewar 86—2 84
Dr. T. Lindsay Woods 88—2 84
Mr. G. A. Hastings 97—12 85

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SCHOOLS' LEAGUE.

PRESENTATION OF TROPHIES BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

On the ground of the Queen's College yesterday His Excellency the Governor presented the handsome Shields to the winners of the senior division of the Schools' League (Queen's College) and the silver cup to the winners of the second division (St. Stephen's College).

The ceremony was preceded by a game between the Queen's and St. Stephen's Colleges, the former winning by three goals to two. That they were fortunate to win by so decisive a margin no one will feel disposed to deny, for in mid-field play the St. Stephen's boys were no whit inferior to the Queen's. They failed to carry their excellent work to fruition mainly owing to the reluctance of their forwards to tackle determinedly the opposing backs. The game was quite a good one all round; the centre-half of St. Stephen's and Johnson of Queen's being easily the foremost players. The winners were extremely lucky in their first two goals, which were scored in the first few minutes of the game, but in front of goal they were a more dangerous combination than St. Stephen's.

Among the spectators were H.E. the Governor and Lady May, Mr. Irving (Director of Education), Mr. T. K. Dealy (Headmaster of Queen's College), and Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools). Excellent arrangements were made for the presentation ceremony, and for the accommodation of the visitors by Mr. Grant and Mr. Ramsay.

Mr. J. Ramsay (Hon. Secretary of the League), expressing thanks to His Excellency for his attendance, said it was the first time that the Governor had presented the trophies in this competition. The League was just 12 years old, having been inaugurated in 1904. The Shield, which was given to the senior champions, was subscribed for by the various schools competing. This had been won by Queen's College in 1907, 1908, and 1914 prior to this season. In 1908 the then Governor (Sir Frederick Lugard) presented the silver cup for the junior league, for the purpose of creating greater life and zest among the smaller schools. The season which had been brought to a close had been very successful. In the Senior League Queen's College emerged winners untroubled, but had drawn one game with St. Stephen's College and one with St. Joseph's College. Thus Queen's gained 14 points out of a possible 16. In the junior league, St. Stephen's junior team was invincible. It finished an easy first with 15 points to its credit, having lost only one point in a draw with Wanchai Government District School, who were runners-up equal with St. Joseph's College. (Applause.)

His Excellency, before presenting the trophies and medals, gave some useful advice to the boys in regard to their play. "I congratulate Queen's College very heartily," Sir Henry said, "on their performance in the League and in carrying off the Shield. I am very glad indeed to see that the school has taken such a leading part in football. I used to kick a football myself once, some 35 or 40 years ago, and was very fond of the game. I would like you boys, when you have the opportunity, to go and watch some of the best football teams in the Colony. You want to keep the ball a good deal nearer the ground, and not so much in the air. I know it is very difficult on this ground, but that is the particular art in the Association game which you ought to cultivate. You showed a great deal of speed and cleverness with your feet, but the next time I see you play I hope to see more dribbling, keeping the ball closer to the ground. This is only friendly advice. If you cultivate the game scientifically you ought to do extremely well." (Applause.)

The Shield was then presented to the Captain of Queen's, and the Cup to the Captain of St. Stephen's College.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIV. II.

KOWLOON v. ISLAMICS.

The following players have been selected to represent the Kowloon Dock Juniors against the Islamics at 2 p.m. on the Club Ground to-day:—A. Meadows; C. Hedley and G. Best; A. Van L. Leunberg; F. Ross, and A. Kipross; T. Taylor, J. Lima, D. Ogley, J. Smith, and F. Cleme. Reserves, F. Ribeiro, E. Rocha, and W. Taylor.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE v. KOWLOON.

The following will represent Civil Service in this match, to be played at Kowloon this afternoon:—R. E. O. Bird (Capt.), E. W. Hamilton, B. A. B. Penney, P. T. Lambie, N. L. Smith, W. H. Edwards, R. O. Hutchison, R. B. Southerton, E. W. Dawson, C. Sara, and W. Bearn. Umpire, W. Higby. Scorer, W. Fincher.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. P. Hane, formerly with the Central Engine Works, Ltd., Singapore, who as an officer of the R.N.R. was on the *Triumph* when she was sunk in the Dardanelles, is now a Naval Sub-Flight Lieutenant.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST RECEIVED:

ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

TWO WEARING SURFACES INSTEAD OF ONE
IN CHARMING COLOURINGS AND DESIGNS.

THEY ARE OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURE

BOTH

DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.

WE HAVE THEM IN

SQUARES 3 by 2½, 3 by 3 and 3 by 4 Yards.

AND

CORRIDOR, HEARTH, SOFA, AND BEDSIDE RUGS.

COLOURED LITHOS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	...	\$6.00
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...	...	...	...	...	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	...	4.00
Return " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	8.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 11th MARCH, 1916.

8.00 a.m. HONAN. | 8.00 a.m. FATSHAN.
10.00 p.m. FATSHAN. | 4.30 p.m. KINSHAN.

SUNDAY, 12th MARCH, 1916.

10.00 p.m. KINSHAN. | 4.30 p.m. FATSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. | S.S. TAI SHAN, Tons 2,006.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 12th MARCH, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 7 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This Steamer connects with the Excursion Steamer returning from Macao at 7 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI AN.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 588 tons, and S.S. NANYING, 589 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUL. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin. Sooking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—"The Angel in the House," by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of Blue Cro's Fund.

Monday, 27th March—

5.30 p.m.—Hongkong Club, Thirtieth Yearly General Meeting.

Tuesday, 28th March—

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Noon—Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Wednesday, 29th March—

11.30 a.m.—China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO
FIBRES
RUBBERS
OILS
HIDES & SKINS
RUBBER, DRUGS
COTTON, WOOL
ORES, MICA
GUMS, AND
GENERAL
PRODUCE
Sold on commission in British and Continental Markets. Best ports for consignments indicated.

KEYMER, SON & CO.

(Import Dept.) Whitetians, London.

Telegrams, "Keymer, London." Est. 1844.

58

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—FURNISHED.
From Mid-April, 1916.

CRAIGMIN EAST, 180, FRANK. Moderate rent. Year or longer.
Apply—T. K. DEALY,
Craigmin East, or
Queen's College.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. [389]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1916, at 5.30 p.m.
By Order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. [400]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of 65 DEBENTURES (1896 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock a.m. on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916. Bearer of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.
By Order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. [401]



NOTICE.

UNTIL further Notice the Government Dredger "ST. ENOCH" will be dredging an area extending to 300 yards South of the Star Ferry Pier, at Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon.

All craft are warned to pass outside 100 yards from this vessel and all Steamers must ease their engines to slow when passing within 300 yards of her.

When the Dredger is working she will fly by day a Red Burgee from after-mast and by night 2 Red Lights one at each mast-head.
C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1916. [402]



TENDERS FOR BISCUIT AND BREAD.

TENDERS for the Supply of Biscuit and Bread for H.M. Navy for a period of Twelve Months from the 1st of April next, will be received at the Office of the Rear Admiral, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, up to Noon on FRIDAY, the 17th instant. Conditions and Tender Forms can be obtained from the Victualling Office, H.M. Naval Yard, Kowloon.

The right is reserved to decline the lowest or any Tender.

J. W. STEEL,
Asst. VICTUALLING STORE OFFICE, &c.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1916. [403]

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER,"
Captain J. McGregor, will be dispatched for the above port about Middle of May, 1916. For freight, passage and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1916. [404]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED Our Offices and Show-rooms from the First Floor to the Second Floor of 10 Des Voeux Road Central.

(Above the Robinson Piano Company).
MOW FUNG & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [380]

NOTICE.

IN the matter of a Deed of Assignment for the benefit of Creditors, executed on the 14th day of Oct., 1913, by A. B. MOULDER trading under the style of A. B. MOULDER & Co., Hongkong.

The Creditors of the above-named A. B. MOULDER who have not already sent in their Claims are requested, on or before the 7th April, 1916, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims to the Undersigned, the Trustee under the said Deed, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the dividend proposed to be declared.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1916.
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Trustee under Deed of Assignment
for the Creditors of A. B. MOULDER & Co.,
New Government Building,
Hongkong. [380]

WANTED.

A NURSE to look after an Infant on a voyage to England in return for passage and small bonus.
Apply to—Box "C,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1916. [380]

WANTED.

A TRAVELLING AMAH, any nationality, for Lady going to England about March 24th. Also to assist in care of baby.
Apply at once to—
Box "A.B.C.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1916. [391]

INTIMATIONS

BLUE CROSS FUND.

HORSES IN WAR TIME.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR

DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENTS

"THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE"

A COMEDY IN 3 ACTS,

By B. MACDONALD HASTINGS

AND EDEN PHILLIPOTS,

Last Year's Great London Success.

THIRD AND FINAL

PERFORMANCE,

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY),

11TH MARCH, AT 9.15 P.M.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform admitted at Half-Price.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$4, \$3 AND \$2.

BLUE CROSS FUND.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1916. [389]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-

HOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1915, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1916. [389]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will

be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at Noon on TUESDAY, the 28th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [376]

OHNA SUGAR REFINING CO.,

LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-

HOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1916. [368]

FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HOUSE, No. 145, Barker

Road, Also,
"DUNOTTAR," No. 81, Aberdeen Road.

HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1916. [371]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD

OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 8 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [34]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF

ABSORBING INTEREST,

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs

Service. Author of "The Mystic

Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491

Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan

of historical interest showing the disposition

of the Forces at the battle of Kwei-

lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART,

G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social

Customs and Superstitions, combined

with the insight it gives into political

conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN

OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for

presentation to friends at home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from MESSRS. KELLY &

WALSH, LTD., Messrs. BRAWNE & Co., or

from the Printers and Publishers, the

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

For Six Months from 1st May.

FURNISHED, FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE,
"STONE HOUSE," No. 67, Mount Kellet.
For particulars apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1916. [364]

TO LET.

NO. 1, TOGO TERRACE, Kennedy Road.

Apply—
LI FUK TEAU,
Care of Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
8, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [365]

TO LET.

NEWLY-BUILT FLATS, in SAIFEE
TERRACE, Nathan Road, also,
SIMILAR FLATS in Jordan Road, Kowloon.
Rents very moderate.
Electric Light and Gas installed.

Apply to—
KAYAMALLY & Co.,
5, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [366]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, No. 2, Mountain View.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1916. [333]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 6, Duddell Street, now in
occupation of Messrs. Bader & Co.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1916. [295]

TO LET.

A splendid set of OFFICE ROOMS on the
First Floor of No. 10, Des Voeux Road,
Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.),
comprising Three Large and Two Small Rooms
with Out-houses and Servants' Quarters. The
Premises are being thoroughly repaired and
renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity
of the Banks and Shipping Offices. Rent
moderate.

Apply to—
MOW FUNG & Co.,
10, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [302]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL, 6-Roomed
House, 4 Bedrooms and 4 Bathrooms.
Vacant from 1st March.

Apply—
HARRY WICKING & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1916. [235]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37]

FURNISHED FLATS.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish
some of their "Trugener Mansions" (May
Road) Flats to suit intending tenants. These
Flats have first-class appointments which
include English Baths and Kitchen ranges,
hot water supply and water-closets. They
consist of two kinds, viz.: Flats with 2 Bed-
rooms and 2 Sitting Rooms and Flats with 3
Bed-rooms and 1 Sitting Room. The latter are
especially suitable for Bachelors. Arrange-
ments could be made if desired for the use,
in common with certain other tenants, of the
adjoining fresh water swimming bath.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1916. [205]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, immediate posses-
sion.

Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Tayo Kien Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply—
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON &
HARSTON.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's
Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road,
with every modern convenience, including
English Baths and Kitchen Ranges. Hot
Water and Water Carriage System. A few
Flats specially designed to accommodate three
bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate
possession.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [277]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Connaught Road.

NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace,
HOUSES at the Peak.

NO. 1, MOBERTON TERRACE, Causeway
Bay.

CODRONS, at Wan-chai.
Nos. 1, 2 and 2, WEST END TERRACE
GANTON.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 4th November 1915. 32

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINEST OLD

BROWN

BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE No. 618.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 11TH MARCH, 1916

POSTHUMOUS HONOURS.

A FEATURE, new to our national habits but approved by public opinion, has been introduced by the war. It is the granting of awards and distinctions after death for services rendered in the field of action. Although there have been several such cases during the last eighteen months, we can only recall two which occurred before the commencement of the European conflagration, and both of these are comparatively modern. One was the case of the Arctic explorer, Captain SCOTT, whose widow received the title of Lady Scott, and took rank and precedence just as though her husband had received the honour of knighthood. The other case took place during the Boer War. The only son of Lord ROBERTS was awarded the supreme distinction for valour, the Victoria Cross, after he had given his life in the endeavour to save the guns from the enemy. In both these cases the public cordially approved of the action taken by the authorities. It was felt that, as nothing could be done for Captain SCOTT, everything should be done for those dependent upon him. This was a tangible method of showing admiration for the brave explorer. Emotions were also stirred by the death of young ROBERTS. The picture of the stricken father setting out in the attempt to redeem the national prestige in his hour of sorrow was indeed pathetic. The formal recognition of his son's bravery was, we may be sure, accepted with deep gratitude by the British General, who always held a firm place in the affections of his countrymen from the time that his work in India became known. During the present war quite a number of awards of the Victoria Cross—that supreme prize in the eyes of our soldiers—have been made to those who paid the great penalty of their daring and bravery, and has carried with it the message of self-sacrifice to those who mourned the hero's loss.

It is, of course, well-known that in the Far East the custom of awarding honour

to the dead has obtained for many generations. So much is the idea connected with the Chinese that we are led to wonder whether Eastern thought has influenced, unconsciously, the outlook of the West. A cardinal feature of Chinese life is the care for the young and the family. Very much greater attention has been paid to such matters in Great Britain during the last two or three decades. The war has brought home to us all how essential it is that the youth of the nation should be healthy and strong. This was anticipated by the Chinese. All our modern Western knowledge of eugenics seems to have been incorporated in the philosophy of the great Sage of China, who preached what might almost be called biological immortality. He certainly argued that if a man did evil it would live after him, for the evil characteristics would descend into the lives of his children and again to their children. It is the old theory of the Jews. It led them to accept the Mosaic laws, which literally stamped out the families of the wicked. In the twentieth century, in Great Britain, we have at least one society whose purpose it is to bring home to the nation the national importance of a high moral, mental and physical scale of those who wish to become parents. Legislation is at this very time being advocated in order to prevent certain undesirable habits of children and so passing on their afflictions. Popular writers, such as Mr. H. G. WELLS, have long advocated the restriction of marriages of the unfit.

During the last ten or twelve decades there has been passing over the West a spirit-challenging dogmatism and authority. It is remarkable to find that some of the newest doctrines are almost paraphrases of the old Chinese classics. It was said that before the war Russia was the only really religious country in Europe. That was supposed to be due to the fact that Russia was still in the era of mediæval superstition. There has been a severance of the connection between Church and State in France and Portugal, and it is said that Spain is growing restless. Whether the war will lead to a reversion of feeling remains to be seen. On the whole the tendency seems to be towards the acceptance of a very liberal outlook. The Chinese have always held themselves quite free in the matter of belief. There has been, of course, a great deal of ignorance and superstition among the poorer classes, but the educated people have always had an outlook which is not far removed from modern agnosticism. A great feature of the Chinese philosophy has been the love of peace, though there has been a good deal of difference between theory and practice, because China has been a land of rebellions. It is hoped by sanguine thinkers that Europe will seek to obtain perpetual peace after this awful war is finished. It may be that the West will adopt some of the philosophy of the East in such matters. It is certainly a fact that imitation has commenced in the matter of posthumous honours. Time brings many changes; in the matter of the inheritance of titles by females we have seen notable departures from ancient practice. Heroism and valour were never more highly prized in England than in the case to-day, and anything which shows public appreciation of such virtues is to be commended.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

The Mother Superior of the French Convent, Causeway Bay, has received a donation of \$100 from an anonymous donor, to whom she desires to express grateful thanks.

Sergeant-Major Wilson, 4th K.S.L.I., has informed the police that a thief entered the store-room at Wellington Barracks and stole military boots and other stores, to the value of £7 5s. 7d.

The third and final performance of "The Angel in the House" takes place to-night at 9.15 p.m. We are asked to state that there are still a number of good seats available. As already announced Miss Phoebe May, having recovered from her indisposition, will make her first appearance at this performance.

The thirtieth annual general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the club house on Monday, March 27th at 2.30 p.m. The twenty-ninth half-yearly drawing of 65 debentures (1893 issue) of the club, payable on Friday, March 31st, will be held in the club house on Friday, March 24th at 11 a.m. Bearer of debentures are invited to be present at the drawing.

The Hongkong Police Reserve had a route march through West Point last evening, when they were accompanied, for the first time, by the recently formed mounted section. By the thoughtfulness of some members of the Chinese community refreshments were provided en route, and this kindness was most thoroughly appreciated.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. J. R. Wood ordered S. J. Flinders, who was charged with being drunk and disorderly in one of the hotel bars, to pay \$15 compensation to the manager of the hotel. Apparently the defendant created a disturbance in the hotel and had to be ejected. In the struggle he tore the manager's coat, damaging it to the extent of \$15.

An enjoyable whist drive took place at the R.N. Canteen Theatre last evening. The drive was promoted by Mr. Powney, R.N., and there were 36 tables. The prize-winners were:—Ladies—1, Mrs. Dean; 2, Mr. F. W. Black; 3, Mrs. Bolton; hidden number, Mrs. Cousins. Gents.—1, Mr. Hicks; 2, Mr. Roby; 3, Mr. Atkinson; hidden number, Mr. Carter. The prizes were presented by Mr. Powney.

Fire broke out at No. 34, Gage Street, on Thursday. The building, a four-storey one, is occupied on the ground floor by the Yee Cheong Loong firm as a workshop, and the other three storeys are used as family houses by several Chinese families. The origin of the fire and the extent of the damage have not yet been ascertained. The only insurance effected was by the Yee Cheong Loong firm with the Chuen On Insurance Company. During the fire a thief availed himself of an opportunity to enter an adjoining house. He purloined \$157 in money and jewellery and escaped.

FORGED CHEQUES.

FRAUD ON THE HONGKONG BANK.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has, it is reported, been defrauded to the extent of several thousand dollars

THE WAR.

FRENCH GAIN VALUABLE GROUND.

GERMAN MASSED ATTACKS FAIL.

PORTUGAL AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

ACTIVITY ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

INTRIGUE TO INVOLVE JAPAN AND AMERICA.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS WELL HELD.

BIG ATTEMPTS ON BOTH BANKS OF MEUSE FAIL.

PARIS, March 9th.
3.15 p.m.

To-day's communiqué says:—West of the Meuse the Germans in the night made several attempts to repair their failures yesterday. Two attacks against Bethincourt, which were preceded by an intense bombardment, were stopped by the French curtain of fire.

The Germans were unable to debouch from the Corbeaux Woods.

Renewed German efforts failed to dislodge us from the wide tract which we re-captured and are consolidating.

The obstinate struggle continued east of the Meuse, between Douaumont and Vaux. The Germans made several attacks, but were completely repulsed, despite the intense artillery preparation and the violence of their assaults.

Some elements of German infantry momentarily penetrated to Vaux, but were driven out by the bayonet.

There was an intermittent bombardment in Woëvre. The French effected a clever little coup-de-main at Bois le Pretre, taking a number of prisoners.

The French bombardment of Argonne continues.

EIGHTEENTH DAY OF VERDUN BATTLE.

FAVOURABLE TO THE FRENCH.

PARIS, March 9th.
3.15 p.m.

A semi-official announcement says:—The eighteenth day of the battle has been favourable to us. We have gained most valuable ground north of Verdun, bringing our line through Bethincourt and Corbeaux Wood, northward of Cumieres and Oie Hill, thus establishing new positions northward of the solid lines from Morhonne to South Cumieres, improving the position of the whole sector.

The complete defeat of two violent German assaults at Bethincourt and Douaumont was a severe check for the enemy. The engagement at Douaumont has been fluctuating up to the present. Anyhow, it is a trivial episode.

The German claim of the capture of thousands of prisoners and ten guns in the region of Douaumont is denied. Only 600 French troops and some French engines were lost.

FRENCH CONTINUE TO PROGRESS.

FURIOUS MASSED GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL.

PARIS, March 10th.
12.40 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—West of the Meuse, we continued to progress during the day in the wood of Corbeaux, almost all of which is in our hands.

The Germans east of the Meuse made several attacks on our front from Douaumont to Vaux. One attack from the village of Douaumont was shattered by our fire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Furious assaults against the village of Vaux were also repulsed with heavy loss. Finally the Germans launched violent massed attacks against our trenches bordering the bottom of the ridge on which stands Fort de Vaux. These were repulsed, our curtain of fire inflicting enormous losses.

The activity of opposing artillery was most violent on both banks of the Meuse. There was an intermittent bombardment in Woëvre.

We captured a trench in upper Alsace after a grenade fight. Our artillery in Belgium and Champagne shelled the enemy positions.

MINOR FIGHTING.

LONDON, March 9th.
11.5 p.m.

A communiqué states:—Last night we repulsed a small attack near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. To-day the enemy sprang a mine near Givenchy, but there was no infantry attack. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides about Ypres.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ISOLATED OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS.

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO CROSS DVINA FAILS.

PETROGRAD, March 10th.

A communiqué records isolated offensive movements, from both sides, along the whole front from the Dvina to Galicia.

An attempted crossing of the Dvina east of Friedrichstadt by the Germans was repulsed.

The Russians at daylight stormed a trench near Olyk, bayoneting or capturing the defenders.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FOUR GERMAN SUPPLY SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, March 10th.

Four German steamers with coal and munitions have been sunk in the Black Sea.

SBY SHIPPING.

ROTTERDAM, March 9th.

Only three steamers have entered the waterway in forty-eight hours, apparently owing to the activity of German warships.

CRUISE OF HELIGOLAND BAY.

AMSTERDAM, March 9th.

The German Fleet has returned to its base.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN OPERATIONS HAMPERED.

AN AUSTRIAN ARTIFICE.

ROME, March 10th.

A communiqué says that the continuance of bad weather is hampering operations in the mountain zone. The enemy sought to turn the weather to account by firing high explosives, bringing down avalanches on the Italian positions, but these were not damaged.

The Italians succeeded in advancing their lines in the rugged Tofana country in the Isone zone.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AN EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

NOT NOW TALKED OF.

LONDON, March 10th.

A letter from Constantinople has been received at Athens stating that all talk of an Egyptian expedition has ceased since the fall of Erzerum.

MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS AT ERZERUM.

PETROGRAD, March 9th.

There were 40,000 Armenians at Erzerum before the fortress was captured, but only 16 were found alive when the Russians entered. The others had been driven out before the fall of the fortress and massacred by the Kurds.

TURKS' STUBBORN DEFENCE.

GENERAL AYLMER UNABLE TO DISLODGE THEM.

LONDON, March 9th.

It is officially announced that Major-General Aylmer, advancing on the right bank of the Tigris, attacked the Esin position, seven miles east of Kut-el-Amara on the 8th inst., but was unable to dislodge the enemy. He states that the enemy suffered severely, and beyond strengthening his position, has shown no activity. Our casualties were not heavy, the majority of the cases being very slight.

TURKS CALLING UP MEN OF 50.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Turks are calling up men of 50 years of age.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MARRIED MEN PROTEST.

ASSOCIATION TO GUARD THEIR INTERESTS.

LONDON, March 10th.

At a meeting at Cardiff of attested married men it was resolved to form an association to protect their interests. The meeting declared that the pledge given by Mr. Asquith and Lord Derby had not been kept, and they urged a revision by a judicial tribunal of the list of exemptions.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

RELATIONS BETTER THAN EVER.

LONDON, March 10th.

Reuter learns that the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs declared on the 6th inst. that despite the efforts of an European Power to cause conflict, American-Japanese relations are better than they have ever been, and with the elimination of this source of intrigue would grow yearly more cordial.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 9th.

In the House of Commons Mr. H. J. Tennant announced that there were 13,521 German prisoners in Britain, and 32,181 interned aliens.

ECONOMISING IMPORTS.

BRITISH BREWERS' ACTION.

LONDON, March 9th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Runciman said that the brewers had agreed to a reduction in the importation of brewing materials by one-third, thus saving 200,000 tons.

GERMAN DYNAMITER.

SENT TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

TORONTO, March 9th.

The German who was concerned in the attempt to blow up the Peabody factory at Walkerville with dynamite has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

LONDON, March 9th.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil, the Blockade Minister, said the question of extending the list of absolute contraband so as to include every commodity vitally necessary to our enemies was being considered.

VALUE OF MARK DECREASING.

LONDON, March 10th.

The rate of the mark in the neutral exchanges is now 29 per cent. below normal value.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DOMINIONS AND WAR PROBLEMS.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Morning Post says that Mr. W. M. Hughes (Premier of Australia) emphasised that he is not empowered to represent any Dominion except Australia, though Canada, New Zealand, and Australia are agreed on certain matters. It is understood that the Imperial Government will confer with the Dominions Premiers separately.

WELLINGTON, March 9th.

The Hon. Mr. Massey (Premier) says it is impossible for either him or Sir Joseph Ward to be in London in May.

WHAT THE EMPIRE HOPES TO GAIN.

LONDON, March 10th.

At a luncheon given in honour of Mr. Hughes at the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said the Dominions had given so much in the war that things cannot remain the same after the war. The Empire would be on a structure for all time. In his belief the country depended upon the action of the Dominions because the Mother Country would welcome any scheme approved by them.

Mr. Hughes, who was accorded an ovation, said:—We are heart and soul in this war. Nothing must stand in the way of complete victory. He emphasised that we must strive at all costs to destroy German trade.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER ATTENDS CABINET.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Australian Premier (Mr. W. M. Hughes) attended a meeting of the Cabinet.

SITUATION IN SOMALILAND.

LONDON, March 9th.

In the House of Commons Mr. D. Steel-Maitland said the situation in Somaliland was extraordinarily favourable. There had been less trouble in the past 18 months than for many years. The tribes in the north, which largely cause trouble, are gradually deserting the Mullah, while the Abyssinian raids have temporarily incapacitated the southern tribes. The Mullah's inactivity is due partly to obesity and partly to the decrease in his followers and camels.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

CROSSINGS OF LUMI RIVER SEIZED.

LONDON, March 9th.

A communiqué states that in East Africa the troops under General Smuts advanced against the German forces in the Kilimanjaro area. General Smuts on the 7th seized the crossings of the Lumi River with insignificant losses. Several counter-attacks by the enemy were successfully repelled.

GERMAN SEAPLANE FELL.

PARIS, March 10th.

The French batteries at Dunkirk felled a German seaplane. The pilot was killed. The observer, who was clinging to the floats, was saved by a French destroyer.

PERSIAN POLITICS.

TEHRAN, March 10th.

Prince Firman Firman has resigned, and the Ruzsophile, Sipah Sarazam, succeeds him as Premier and Minister of the Interior.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN INDISPOSED.

LONDON, March 10th.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain is suffering from influenza, and is unable to keep his official engagements for a few days.

LORD CURZON.

LONDON, March 9th.

Lord Curzon, who has fractured an elbow, is progressing favourably.

THE AGA KHAN.

LONDON, March 9th.

H.H. the Aga Khan has gone to the Continent.

THE TURF.

LONDON, March 9th.

The New Derby will be run on the 30th May and The Oaks on the 1st June.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIRST LORD CRUSHES MR. CHURCHILL.

SUGGESTIONS OF SLACKNESS REPUDIATED.

LONDON, March 9th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour warmly repudiated the suggestion of slackness and indifference. "Let us dismiss vain and empty fears," he said.

Mr. Balfour's rebuke to Mr. Churchill is regarded as one of the severest ever delivered in the House of Commons. His tone when referring to Mr. Churchill's previous attacks on Lord Fisher was particularly scornful.

Mr. Churchill's explanation is described as lame. The papers unanimously praise Mr. Balfour and express the opinion that Mr. Churchill has only succeeded in hurting his own reputation and increasing the confidence in the Admiralty.

LORD FISHER AND THE WAR COUNCIL.

LONDON, March 9th.

The Daily Telegraph says the reason Lord Fisher was summoned to the War Council was in order to ascertain his views concerning the progress of the building of warships.

PORTUGAL AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, March 10th.

The Portuguese Minister at Berlin has received his passports, and the German Minister at Lisbon has been ordered to ask for his passports.

NAVAL RESERVISTS CALLED OUT.

LISBON, March 10th.

A Decree calls out the Naval Reservists immediately.

OBITUARY.

MR. FRED JANE.

LONDON, March 10th.

The death is announced of Mr. Fred T. Jane, naval author and journalist.

KING CONSTANTINE'S APPEAL TO THE U.S.A.

POINTED AMERICAN COMMENT.

For the second time within a few months the King of Greece has appealed to public opinion in the United States against the high-handed treatment of the country by the Allies. If King Constantine is really so well informed about America as his allusion to our own Mexican War of seventy years ago would indicate, he must be aware that his appeal will miss its effect. He must know enough of how this country feels about Belgium to recognize how futile is his attempt to draw a parallel between the Germans at Liege, at Namur, at Louvain, and at Dinant, and the Allies at Salonika and in Greece. The reply to Constantine's protest emanating from the "highest authority" in Paris, for all its quiet tone, is conclusive enough. The Allies did not come into Greece with fire and sword. They came virtually at the invitation of the Greek people, whose sympathies, the King admits, were 80 per cent. in their favour, and at the request of the Greek Government as embodied in Venizelos, the idolized statesman and the creator of New Greece. The Allies went into Gallipoli on the understanding of Greek aid. They went into Salonika at the invitation of Venizelos, though the latter went through the motions of a formal protest. And to-day, as the Paris rejoinder points out, the Allies are financing the Greek army.

Whatever King Constantine may say, therefore, cannot explain away the fact that if the Allies are in Greece to-day it is largely because, in the memorable appeal addressed by Venizelos to his King on 11th January, 1915, words like these occur:—

On account of all these reasons I cannot but our participation in the struggle, under the above conditions, is absolutely imperative. Even if we fail, we shall preserve the esteem and friendship of powerful nations—those, indeed, who created Greece, and so often since have helped and supported her. Our refusal to fulfil our obligations to our ally, Servia, would not only destroy our moral standing as a state, but would leave us without friends and destroy all trust in us in the future.

That was the sentiment of the Greek people a year ago. Under the influence of fear, sentiment may have somewhat changed. That it has not changed to 80 per cent. against the Allies is plain from many signs. In the recent Parliamentary elections the Venizelists abstained. As a result, the number of votes cast fell from a million and a quarter in the elections of the early part of the year to about a quarter of a million. Allow for difficulties arising from the mobilization, and it is still clear that an overwhelming majority of the Greek nation, by their very silence, only the other day proclaimed their adhesion to Venizelos and the Allies. Now York Nation.

Colonel (of a very gallant Colonial regiment) "Now, boys, here's the English general coming to inspect you. Keep steady, no spitting, and for heaven's sake don't call me Alf!"

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER TO PEKING.

PEKING, March 9th.

Prince Koudachoff will succeed M. Krapenski, Russian Ambassador to Peking.

LOYAL TROOPS' SUCCESS.

Official reports show that the success of the loyal troops at Nachi was most important. The amount of munitions captured and the number of prisoners taken have not yet been ascertained.

There is a report from Shi Yuen, Shansi, that over 600 bandits have been killed.

"PUPPETS AND SATELLITES."

MORE STRONG STATEMENTS IN YUE HING APPEAL.

£2,000,000 MISSING.

Mr. Sharp again addressed the Appeal Court yesterday in connection with the Yue Hing appeal case. He has now been addressing the Court for three days, and when the adjournment hour was reached yesterday he had not concluded his address. Referring to the constitution of the Yue Hing Company, counsel contended that there was never any independent voting. The shareholders were grouped under the directors. It had been stated that but one shareholder attended the statutory meeting which they said had not been held. He was one of the satellites of Ma Chee Lung, and, as Mr. Jenkin said, was very appropriately called Hung. (Laughter.) "All these shareholders," added Mr. Sharp, "were the creatures, puppets, and satellites of the directors, and they had no voice whatever in the conduct of the Company's affairs, and to talk about independent voting in a Company controlled and conducted in the way this one was is, as the Chief Justice so well put it, idle." At another portion of his address Mr. Sharp said that he claimed that this was a case in which the Court could exercise its jurisdiction and wind up the Company. There were cases in which a Company was found to be in such a rotten condition that the Courts would not tolerate its continued existence, altogether independently of what its members might say. They (the members of the Company) might be unanimous in deciding that the Company should go on, but if it was found to be in a really rotten state the Courts could wind it up. He thought, in connection with this case, that they had shown such a state of things that the Company should be wound up, whether the members of the Company were content with the swindle or not. That would make no difference. If such a rotten concern was shown as this one he thought it would be the duty of the Court to wind it up, whatever the shareholders said.

The Puisne Judge inquired who would be the petitioner in such a happening.

Mr. Sharp replied that if every shareholder was against the winding up he presumed it would not be a shareholder who would petition; he supposed it would be a creditor, or perhaps it would be the Registrar.

The Registrar was present, and Mr. Sharp intimated that Mr. Nesbit did not relish the idea. Dealing with the financial side of the Company, Mr. Sharp said that the capital was \$300,000, of which \$100,000 was paid up forthwith. Then there was some trouble with the Bank, and an effort was made to raise the remaining \$200,000, of which \$84,000 was raised. No dividend was ever paid, the capital was gone, and there was now no opinion in the Company. There was, however, one book debt. If the opinion which was formerly in the Company had not passed into private, or, as they said, bogus firms, there would now be close upon \$2,000,000 worth. If these fraudulent sales were set aside the shareholders would be entitled to less than \$2,000,000 and over one and a half million dollars for division. That was the real position.

The hearing was again adjourned.

INJURED INNOCENCE.

A Chinese visited a house in Circular Pathway, Central District, and said he had been sent to repair the roof. He was taking away a quantity of zinc, saying he would bring back some new metal, when a fook became suspicious, and detained the man. Enquiry elicited the fact that the landlord had not sent anyone to the house to repair the roof, and defendant then asserted that "a man at Yau-mai," whom he did not know, had sent him. At the Magistrate's court the defendant said that as he had denied the defendant's knowledge of him he would say no more, and was thereupon sent to prison for three months.

BILIOUSNESS.

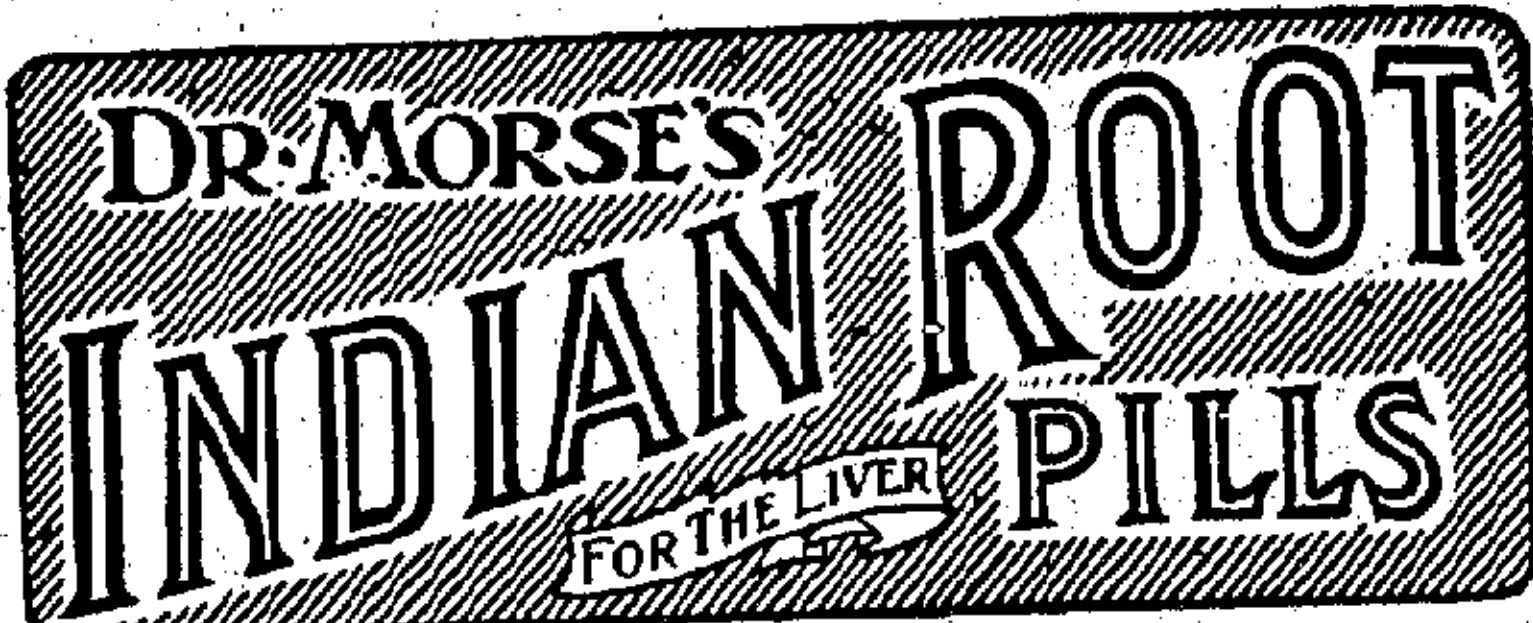
There are many causes of this complaint, but they all spring from a disordered liver which does not properly fulfil its functions, especially in a warm climate, when it becomes sluggish in its action. The bile is turned from its proper channel, and enters the blood, and the person so affected is demoralised throughout his entire system.



The presence of biliousness in the blood upsets the entire digestive system, and is the chief cause of sick headaches. It also causes dull pains and uneasiness in the right side and shoulder blade, a bitter taste in the mouth, sudden dizziness on rising, spots floating before the eyes, furred tongue, bad breath, bowels loose one day and constipated the next. All or any of these symptoms may accompany the bilious condition, and while so affected life is scarcely worth living.

Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS relieve this trouble speedily. They open the clogged up system, purify the blood, and cleanse the stomach, causing the human mechanism to work smoothly and easily. On the first appearance of bilious symptoms a dose of Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS should be taken, and much unnecessary suffering will be avoided. These pills are compounded to meet the general requirements of man, woman, and child, and the dose must therefore be regulated to suit each individual constitution. They are a safe and reliable remedy for old and young, weak and strong.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Bilioousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.



For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents and Chemists and Stores generally, at 50 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

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BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

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Tell him that to safeguard the three "ages" of "Johnnie Walker" our policy has always been, and always will be, first and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

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JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label. Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

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"Plasmon" is of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a food for all classes of workers."—Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

ONE FOLD OF COMPASSION.

PRINCE OF WALES AND WAR PENSIONS.

The Prince of Wales was the principal speaker at a special meeting of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation at the Local Government Board.

His Royal Highness, who was received with prolonged cheers, said:

May I shortly review you of the history of naval and military pensions, and of the connection of the State with this subject?

First, as regards widows and orphans. Until the Transvaal War the State made no provision for widows and dependents. Such provision as was made for them was the result of voluntary effort in the shape of various patriotic funds, with which members of my family have always been prominent and intimately associated. (Cheers.)

That constituted the era. Then came the second era in the history of pensions for the widows and dependents of our sailors and soldiers when the State, after the Transvaal War, for the first time, recognised the right of these claimants upon the nation's sympathy to a weekly pension, granted out of the taxes of the country. These pensions, which have been small in amount, have been supplemented considerably out of large funds voluntarily subscribed by the public and wisely administered by your corporation, of which my uncle, the Duke of Connaught, has been the president since its establishment in 1903.

We have now reached the third era in the evolution of this class of pensions. The greatest war the world has ever seen, and the supreme struggle in which this Empire is, unhappily, engaged, has roused the spirit and enthusiasm of our whole people to such an extent that it may almost be said that the Navy and the Army are the young manhood of the nation, and are the young manhood of the nation is identical with the Navy and the Army. They are one and the same. Not only the rank and file, but also the officers, and even the higher command, are now drawn from all classes of the community.

Under these new circumstances the State has been obliged to regard this problem—both of the widow and dependent, and the still more difficult problem of the disabled, whether from wounds or disease—from a different aspect. The debates in both Houses of Parliament show that more than ever is the State alive to, and responsive to, the obligation to ensure some provision for those who are deprived by this cruel war of the help of husband or father or son—and for those who, though they have survived the ordeal of battle, are left maimed or mangled through the remaining years of life, bearing the scars and marks of wounds, highly honourable, but too often diminishing the pleasure of life and the capacity for work and employment.

Parliament has therefore produced a policy to meet the national desire for a more adequate, generous, and comprehensive treatment of those who have made, or will make, the noble sacrifice of suffering in order that the cause of Empire and the still greater cause of the world's liberty may prevail in this titanic struggle.

EQUALITY OF SACRIFICE.

It is the will of Parliament, expressing the will of the people, that pensions and allowances alike for widows and dependents, and for the disabled, should be given upon a higher scale than in any previous war, or any other of the European countries taking part in this war.

These pensions and allowances will be paid by the State as of right through the usual State departments. But Parliament has gone further; it has said that is not enough. Beyond these State pensions not enough. Beyond these State pensions it will be necessary, if we are to adopt the rule of "equality of sacrifice," to supplement these pensions in some cases, and, if we are to pay as a nation to love and honour our fallen heroes, to see that they are provided with pensions, and with some employment suited to their new, and perhaps painful, conditions, and necessary that they receive a training to enable them to adapt themselves to these conditions.

Now to ensure that throughout the United Kingdom the Government flat rate of pensions shall be supplemented in the cases where that flat rate would still leave the recipient in an intolerably hard position; to ensure that grants or allowances should be made in deserving cases which for one reason or another are not eligible for any State assistance; and, further, to ensure that provision will be systematically made for the health, training, and employment of disabled officers and men after they have left the service, obviously requires the conjoint effort of the State, the local authorities, and of the voluntary associations, and the setting in motion of a perfect network of machinery covering the whole country and capable of working in harmony until, after many years, the last victims of the war have ceased to need the aid of the nation.

The scheme of Parliament is comprised in the Naval and Military War Pensions Act, 1915. It constitutes a Central Statutory Committee, over which I have the honour to preside, and I may say I dare not have attempted this enormous task had I not felt that the great local authorities would give me their utmost support in this, my first great public undertaking. I join on this statutory body as its first duty the formation of influential local and district committees for every county and county borough, and for every borough and urban district having a large population.

In framing these committees Parliament has specifically required that women and representatives of labour should be included, and that a substantial representation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association and of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society shall be found upon each committee wherever practicable.

The scheme of Parliament, in fact, aims at bringing together into one fold of compassion and gratitude and practical philanthropy at our resources, both national and local, in men, in women, and in money, in order that in the years to come those who have brought us victory and peace by their courage and self-sacrifice

may never truthfully say, "The country for which I have bled and suffered in the hour of her need cruelly neglected me and mine in the hour of our necessity." (Cheers.)

It is not within my competence to offer you advice as to how to go to work to form your committees, and to carry out your share of the patriotic duties devolved upon us all by Parliament. There are others here who can afford you advice, if advice is needed. I will only venture to make a few general observations.

INTENTIONS OF PARLIAMENT.

It never was intended by Parliament that the Statutory Committee (though its approval is required to any scheme for the local committee) should impose any hard and fast limitations of a uniform character upon the various local authorities. Just as counties and boroughs and other populous areas differ in many essential particulars, so we shall expect their schemes for this experimental work not to conform to any one pattern, but to present a considerable variety of features. A few all, they can be re-modelled in the light of a larger experience.

Again, it was never intended by Parliament that these supplemental pensions, and this patriotic provision for our sailors' and soldiers' training and employment should be wholly paid out of State funds.

Any grants which may be made to us from time to time—and already the Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised to ask Parliament for £1,000,000 to start us on our way—will, I hope, be used in the most judicious manner, not to supplement and suffocate, local effort and local generosity. It is mainly because of the magnitude of the problem as compared with any previous war, and because of the growing national consciousness, that the State has felt obliged to step in and secure that a national network of organisation shall be set up for this great national duty.

To realise the magnitude of the present problem and the difficulty of coping with it by any voluntary effort, compare for a moment the figures showing the relative havoc in human limb and human life caused by this war up to the present time with the figures of the South African War:—

The total number of all ranks killed in the South African War was	21,942
The total number of all ranks killed in the present war is	128,138
The total casualties in all ranks in the South African War were	44,870
The total casualties in all ranks in the present war are	549,467

Formidable as is the problem when surveyed as a whole and in the mass, it becomes light and easily manageable when it is realised that each county and borough area will have only its own fraction to deal with.

In conclusion, let me express my earnest hope that every county and every locality in which a committee is established will enter into a healthy and vigorous competition to secure, with the co-operation of the State, that not only shall there be no avoidable suffering in the households of sailors and soldiers living in their midst, but that every effort shall be made to compensate for any deprivations which have been caused by willingness on the part of these men to sacrifice life, health, and happiness at the call of their honour, their King, and their God. (Loud cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR ON THE MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM.

Mr. Balfour said:—The Prince of Wales has briefly recited the history of our attempts in past times to deal with this problem, and he has shown what I fear has been the case, that, although there has been a steady improvement up to the present day, we cannot look back with unqualified satisfaction to the way our predecessors dealt with the wounded soldier or his widow, his children, and others dependent upon him. It is not only our growing sense of humanity, but it is the very magnitude of the problem with which we have to deal which has forced upon us the absolute necessity of devising some scheme which will adequately deal with this great subject. Centralisation, as we know well, has many merits, but it cannot shake itself free from inevitable defects. What has been done has been to attempt to combine in one great system the advantages of a central organisation together with all advantages of local adaptation, and charitable assistance. It is only on these broad lines, as I conceive it, that success is possible: if the machinery which you are going to perfect this afternoon is to be worked as it should be worked.

It is a great task, it is a necessary task, it is a noble task, and, as the Prince has indicated to you, it will require the harmonious co-operation of all the available forces. Liberty in money, in labour, in time and effort, will be required if the scheme is to work, but something more is required. That something more is determination not to allow merely local feeling, which sometimes amounts almost to local prejudice, to interfere with the smooth working of the scheme. It will be necessary that each part of the great organisation shall, within its own limits, use every effort to work in harmony with the central authority.

EARL KITCHENER ON AN OLD REPROACH.

Earl Kitchener said:—It is a great pleasure and privilege to be associated with the vote of thanks to your Royal Highness on an occasion which is likely to be marked by important and beneficial results. The reproach has sometimes been made that our recognition of what is due by the country to those who lay down their lives for her cause has, in degree, been belated in time. I venture to think that in after years your Royal Highness will gladly remember that you have to-day set on foot a movement which anticipates the urgency of making generous provision for the widows, children, and dependents of our fallen soldiers, as well as for those men themselves whose injuries incapacitate them from remunerative employment. The task to which your committee has to-day set itself is weighty, for not only is the number of soldiers engaged in this struggle

THE DOVER PATROL.

SECRETS OF MONITORS.

Quite as interesting as the things said are the things only hinted at in the dispatch of Vice-Admiral Bacon, with reference to the attacks made by his squadron of the Dover patrol on the German positions along the Belgian coast during last autumn. Apart from the fact that eight new men-of-war, hitherto unmentioned in any public document, figure in the dispatch, there is the cryptic sentence in which the Admiral refers to the extreme accuracy of the gun-fire at long ranges which "fully justifies the novel methods used."

When Vice-Admiral Bacon, who was on the retired list, replaced Rear-Admiral Hood at Dover last April, those who devote some study to naval affairs realised that the appointment must foreshadow important developments in the material of the squadron based on Dover, and were content to await results. For Vice-Admiral Bacon, when he retired from the navy, went to the Coventry Ordnance Works as managing director, and at that time Coventry was deep in the perfection of a number of new devices in naval gunnery of first rate importance.

Admiral Bacon had five years' experience with that firm behind him when he returned to active service after the war broke out. The attacks on the Belgian coast called for all our latest devices both in ships and guns. What was more natural than that he should take charge of the flotilla into which these novelties were being introduced, especially in view of the fact that both officers and men needed thorough training in the use of instruments that were quite new in gunnery. The list of officers mentioned in the dispatch is proof enough that none but men who had made a special study of the art of naval gunnery were appointed to ships in the flotilla.

NEW WARSHIP AND HER COMMANDER.

The dispatch contains some most interesting information in regard to the novelties in ships.

Seven of them are monitors—the *Sir John Moore*, *Lord Clive*, *Prince Rupert*, *General Crauford*, *H.M.S. Marshal Ney*, and *Prince Eugene*. There is an eighth ship, the *Redoubtable*, which you will not find mentioned in any Navy List published up to last January, when the Admiralty took to suppressing the names of our warships owing to the rapidity with which the fleet was growing. The *Redoubtable* is a noteworthy ship, about which it will be possible to write more in later days; but a good many people will be able to deduce some of the points of interest about her from the fact that she was commissioned for service by Captain V. B. Molteno. He is one of our leading gunnery experts, and was for three years supervisor of all the gunnery fittings built into men-of-war constructed by the private shipbuilding yards of the country.

The first date mentioned by Admiral Bacon in connection with these new ships is August 22nd last. This is of importance. It must be remembered that it was only after the river monitors built for Brazil, and purchased on the initiative of Mr. Churchill for the Royal Navy, had shown how useful that type could be in the attack on the Belgian coast in October and November, 1914, that our shipbuilding yards were asked to put in hand a large number of duplicates of and improvements on the design. Ten months later we find the craft active off the Belgian coast and also at the Dardanelles, and that, mark you, after what Admiral Bacon describes as "careful training in attention to details."

The vessels must have been turned out by the builders at extraordinary speed, and it would be interesting if the Admiralty could see their way to make some public acknowledgment of the splendid work that was done by the men in the various yards in order to achieve this result. I have heard thirteen weeks mentioned as the period of building of one particular monitor, and while I cannot endorse the statement from my knowledge it is probably not far from the mark.

Another new class of vessel figures in the dispatch, three vessels being described as "fleet messengers." They are a development obviously of the old-time dispatch vessels, but that they are not only a sort of nautical telegraph boy is shown by the fact that Sub-Lieutenant Malcolm N. English, R.N.R. of Fleet Messenger 41, is commended for services in action.

GERMAN BARBARIC CHARACTER.

A correspondent sends to a Rangoon exchange the following apposite extract from Sir Walter Scott's "The Talismaner": "The Germans, though still possessing the martial and frank character of their ancestors who subdued the Roman empire, had retained within a slight tinge of their barbarism. The practices and principles of chivalry were not carried to such a nice pitch amongst them as amongst the French and English knights, nor were they strict observers of the prescribed rules of society; which among these nations were supposed to express the height of civilisation. Sitting at the table of the archduke, Conrad was at once stunned and amused with the clang of Teutonic sounds assailing his ears on all sides, notwithstanding the solemnity of a princely banquet."

multiplied again and again beyond any former experience, but also the women and children affected are in far greater proportion to the men than in any other previous campaign.

On the resolution being put to the meeting there were loud and continued cheers. His Royal Highness, in reply, said:—I thank you for having passed the resolution, which is increased in its value by the fact of its being proposed by Mr. Balfour and seconded by Lord Kitchener, and we accept it as an encouragement to us for the faithful discharging of our onerous duties in the interests of soldiers and sailors. (Loud cheers.)



NAPIER'S JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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INDIGESTION

**HEADACHES
BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION**

CHURCH SERVICES.

GOSPEL HALL,

CHURCH NOTES.

The following meetings have been arranged for Monday next, March 13th:—
4.30 p.m.—Conference, China Congregational Church, Ladder Street.
7.30 p.m.—Public meeting, To Tsao Church, Hollywood Road.
To be addressed by the Secretaries of the China Continuation Committee, the Secretary of the Evangelistic Committee and of the China Continuation Committee and the General Secretary of the China Sunday School Union. Adults interested in Evangelistic and Bible Teaching, Adult Bible Classes, and Social Service are cordially invited to attend.

in snow. The "position of Kopriki," which seems to have been captured and abandoned at the confluence, is upon the headwaters of the river Araxes. A little farther on the road crosses the water-shed and comes into two valleys of the Euphrates upon which stands Erzerum. Russia, I take, another line of defense, is at the opening of the plain leading to the third valley from which the Turks were hurried by the bayonet of the Russian General, Yevlev Boyun. The name, which means "camel's neck," indicates its character. It is a broad ridge of ground with a little cast of Erzerum, running across the road. Forts were constructed upon it long before the war; and it was understood that these formed an essential part of the defenses of Erzerum. A year ago or more we heard of German troops remaining in the mountains and the mounting of new guns. It is sufficiently obvious that the transport of heavy artillery and its ammunition to Erzerum, whether for defense or attack, must be a difficult matter.

Take care of your digestion, and your health will take care of itself. That is a sound rule of right living. Observe it by giving your stomach a liver and bowels the tonic assistance of Mother Seigel's Syrup, whenever they lose tone or are faulty in action. Experience has shown that this famous remedy is remarkably effective in restoring healthy activity to these important organs. Thousands of former sufferers from indigestion, biliousness, headaches, constipation and kindred ailments attribute their present good health to the timely use of this deservedly popular remedy.

Mr. A. J. van Zijl, Steynsburg, Cape Province, wrote on September 24th, 1914:—"I cannot longer refrain from extolling the merits and efficacy of Mother Seigel's Syrup as an all-round family medicine. My experience has been one of health, strength and robustness of my children to the periodical doses of this medicine administered by my wife. My wife and I have every confidence, and never lose an opportunity in recommending Mother Seigel's Syrup to our friends. Indigestion, bowels complaints, and the results have always justified our advice."

An interesting illustration of the pitfalls with which such questions are beset is to be found in a letter contributed to the columns of the *New York Evening Post* by a gentleman who, as was amply evidenced by the character of his whole communication, is thoroughly versed in the subject. Let us add at once that he did not make the mistake of drawing from his figures any conclusion as to the actual condition of the German currency; what he did do was to leave upon the reader the impression that the condition is less serious in point of inflation than is the case with the British currency. This impression was produced especially by the following statement, with which the letter closes:

Consequently, while both Great Britain and Germany have resorted to measures which in principle amount to a suspension of their respective Bank Acts, and while these measures have been carried through in England to such an extent as to make this suspension of the Peel Act operative in fact, the total circulation of paper currency in Germany remains well within the limits of the Bank Act, and, what is more, the gold stock alone is still in excess of the minimum limit fixed in the Bank Act for the metallic stock of every description.

Now, without challenging in any way the adequacy of the figures to establish this conclusion, the question remains, *why* does the conclusion itself signify? While the writer refrained from commenting on it, surely nine readers out of ten will understand it to mean that Great-Britain has gone farther on the road of inflation than Germany has. But in reality it means nothing of the kind. That Germany has not issued paper money beyond the law, as it stood before the war, allowed while Great-Britain may be an interesting fact, but it throws no light whatever on the question of inflation. Since the Peel Act admitted of no expansion of the currency by means of banknote issues—all issues beyond a fixed amount, being representatives of an equal amount of gold held by the Bank—while the German banking law permitted the issue of banknotes to three times the amount of the gold covering them, there was a theoretical possibility of enormous inflation in Germany without infringement of the law, while in England no such possibility existed. That theoretical possibility has been converted into an actual one by the gathering in of the Reichsbank of vast quantities of gold after a fashion not thought of in peace times. The stock of gold on which the paper circulation of Germany rests is about \$300,000,000, whereas before the war it was only about \$500,000,000; and this has permitted Germany, while remaining, as this correspondent says, "well within the limits of the Bank Act," to add to the volume of her paper currency not 1,200,000,000 marks—the equivalent of that added stock of gold in the Bank—but the vast sum of something like 3,600,000,000 marks.

When, in any country, the paper currency in circulation is not freely redeemable in gold on demand, the question whether, and to what degree, there is inflation or deflation, is not to be answered by a comparison between the volume of the currency and the gold which, in some sense, stands behind it. The ratio of one-third, which is doubtless more than sufficient, in normal conditions, to assure the soundness and parity of the currency, is no guarantee of that soundness and parity when the gold which backs the currency is not the ordinary way that has been the case in Germany. The question in such a case is not how the volume of the currency compares with what the law happens to permit, but how it compares with what would be needed for the transaction of the nation's business if parity with gold were assured in the ordinary way.

In the food question, the most vital point at issue turns not on the determination of the facts, but on the appraisal of the significance. As to the facts, there is constant see-saw between official or semi-official assurances, on the one hand, that Germany can hold out indefinitely upon her own sources of food, and abundant exports, on the other, of privation and discontent over food-scarcity. No absolute contradiction, however, is involved; what the Government organs are thinking about is the possibility of keeping alive, or averting starvation or near-starvation, of which the complaining neutrals are talking. What is the real thing that the people suffer in the process. There is no general doubt that Germany can go on indefinitely without starvation; her people are suffering grievously from scarcity of food. The question is not whether they can keep on doing this, but whether they will. The importance of any manifestation of discontent lies not in what it teaches us as to physical facts of to-day, but what it portends as to the psychological facts of tomorrow. The German people, it was recently said by one of their newspapers, will, in the scarcity of food, be sustained by hate. We do not believe it; what we sustain then is not hate, but hope. The war is to be brought to a close through German submission, this will come from

There can be no doubt that neither Germany nor Austria has enough submarines to exert the desired effect upon the trade of the Allies. How many submarines would be necessary to put into force an effective "blockade" of the British Isles and at the same time to hamper seriously the traffic in the Mediterranean, cannot be estimated. It has been shown, however, that, with the number in the German flotilla at the outbreak of war, and those added feverishly during the first six months of hostilities, the enemy was quite unable to accomplish what he set out to do in the waters around our coast.

At that time the Austrians had less than a dozen effective boats, and until the torpedoing of the *Leon Gambetta* in April, 1915, their flotilla accomplished practically nothing in the way of offensive operations against the Allied ships. A few months later, however, German influence and energy appear to have got to work. In the North Sea and adjacent waters the losses of von Tirpitz's flotillas during their attacks on merchant shipping and war vessels had been at a greater rate than that at which new boats were being passed into service. In Mr. Balfour's words, deeds which were merely crimes in May had in September become to be regarded as blunders. More serious than the destruction of the *U* boats themselves was the loss of their highly-trained officers and men. Clearly the drain could not go on.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.

Thwarted at home, the Germans turned their attention to the long and vulnerable line of communications in the Mediterranean, increased in volume and value by the expedition to the Dardanelles. There were reports that the Austrians, Turks and, later on, the Bulgarians, were being supplied with submarines from German establishments. Some boats were dispatched in sections and relaunched into the Adriatic; others made the long voyage from Wilhelmshaven under their own power. Thus the Germans virtually abandoned their policy of "blockading" the British Isles and cutting of the supply of food and material. Submarines cannot be in two places at once, and the few boats which remained after the considerable losses inflicted by the British patrols and defensive arrangements being drawn upon for us elsewhere, there can have been hardly any left for use around the coast of Great Britain.

This assumption is borne out by the actual course of events. The procedure at present seems to be that successive waves of effort are made in the Mediterranean. We are able to trace three distinct waves or sweeps of the kind so far, of which the third appears to be just now waning, or at an end. The first of these raids, although there cannot have been more than two boats concerned in it, was the most successful, having the all-important element of surprise, and two battleships were sunk in three days at the Dardanelles.

On the second occasion a somewhat different line was taken. No doubt by the time deposits had been arranged for, probably—at this date, before the attention of the Spanish authorities was directed to the matter—on the coast of Spain, the coast of Morocco, or an island or other suitable place farther east. This assured supplies of ammunition and fuel over a wide radius and enabled one or more boats to leave their German base and adopt lurking tactics in a continuous chain of localities. Thus a submarine could begin operations on the passage round the North of Scotland, or somewhere down south of Scotland, or somewhere in the North of England, or in the Channel, and, if fortunate enough to escape retribution, cross the Bay of Biscay, as soon as her shells or torpedoes were expended to the first improved taste. She would next be heard of as having passed through the Straits of Gibraltar and made a fresh haul somewhere to the north of Morocco. Disappearing again, she would re-appear a few days later in the Aegean.

Thus the later tactics are a little more complicated to deal with, but what clearly needed is an efficient organization and direction of all the counter-measures such as that arranged by Lord Fisher when von Tirpitz began his "blockade" in the Channel and North Sea. Bases like Soltau are the chief things to aim at. There are other phases of an effective reply to the submarines, of course, and the problem is made any easier by the fact that the navies are concerned in the undertaking. But, with unity of control, and energetic execution on the part of the French, Italian, and British seamen, there is no reason why we should be troubled so much in the future with the submarine peril in the Mediterranean.

up for the shortage in the supply of
customed food. For a great object, an
possible one, the German people will
dure great privation; for an impossi-
they will not. And upon this rests
real value to the Allies of the shut-
out of food supplies as a means of bring-
ing the war to a successful conclusion.

New York Nation

The immediate importance of Erzerum consists in the fact, that it commands the only way by which Russia and Turkey can get at each other, it is true that the Caucasian front the Russo-Turkish frontier is some 700 miles long. But you might as well ask an army to advance on a broad front across Switzerland as look for military operations all along the line from the Black Sea to the Caucasus. The whole country is a jumble of mountains, through which movement is only possible upon a very few tracks. There is, indeed, only one road across the frontier by which a large army can be supplied, and that is the ancient trade route from Erzerum to Kars. It will not be forgotten that almost exactly a year ago we had news of heavy fighting upon this front. The operations began with a Turkish offensive, and ended in a Turkish disaster. Then as now, the heavy fighting was between Kars and Erzerum. It is, thus, the result of chance, of strategic resource, but geographical necessity. Armies can only fight where their feet will take them—and the road

THE CAUCASUS COMMUNICATIONS

We speak of the Caucasian front, and it is probable that many people reading the Russian *communiqué* of the color column think of the great peaks of the Caucasus, Elbruz and the real, and imagine the ruggedness among the vast gorges of that range. But the Russo-Turkish frontier is mainly along the south of the Caucasus. Even Tiflis, the Russian base, is well to the south of those mountains. Here, the great Russo-Turkish frontier fortress, is still farther to the south. The snow amidst which the Russians have forced their advance is the snow of the passes of Armenia. It is true that the range of the Caucasus has its influence upon the operations, but only by complicating the Russian communications.

The mountains of the Caucasus form a part of the strongest barriers in the world. The only true parallel is to be found in the Himalayas. To this day, though Russia has held important territory south of the mountains for nearly a century, they are pierced by only one road, the famous "Silk Road" which leads through the center of the world, the cleft 5,000ft. deep, called the Gorge of Dariel, which the Romans knew as the Caucasian Gates.

There is, indeed, a railway between Trans-Caucasia and European Russia, but it avoids the great range by winding along the shore of the Caspian Sea, and so working its way to the oilfields of Baku. By this one line all heavy traffic for the Russian army must come. On the south of the Caucasus, a railway built for the Caspian oil trade connects Baku with the Black Sea port of Batoum. To the east, through Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus and the great branch line, diverges to the west of Kars. Two years ago an extension was completed to Sarikamish, on the frontier. Thus the Russians found themselves with a rail-head on the frontier line just in time for this war. But it is only by this scanty and roundabout system that their Caucasian army can make any use of railway transport.

THE ARMENIAN PLATEAU.

In this matter, however, they are far more fortunate than the Turks. There is no railway in Asia Minor which comes within hundreds of miles of the Russian frontier. Everything brought by land—munitions, supplies, men, must be delayed by weeks of marching over mountain tracks. There is, indeed, an alternative. So far as Turkish shipping is adequate, the armies on the frontier can be reinforced by sea. The considerable port of Trebizond is only a few days distant from Erzerum. But Turkish communications by sea have been much harassed by Russian flotillas. The great destruction of shipping along the northern coast of Asia Minor which the Russians announced some little time ago probably has some connection with the collapse of the Turkish resistance on the frontier.

To understand the campaign it is necessary to appreciate the nature of the Armenian plateau of which Erzerum is the chief city. Erzerum itself stands 6,000ft. above the sea, and yet it is a city of the plain. Not far away the rugged mass of Mount Ararat rises to a height of 17,000ft., 1,600ft. above Mount Bandama. Armenia is a tangle of mountains and broad, fertile valleys lie isolated from the other. A system of communication over its peaks and through its gorges would be the life-blood of modern civilisation. All through history it has been difficult to weld together or to govern from any centre. The country seems destined for the home of isolated or hostile tribes, full of refuges for the persecuted, or the persecutor, not easily to be penetrated by any law or civilisation.

FORTRESS OF ERZERUM.

Erzerum covers the one great highway which penetrates into Armenia from Russian territory. If you wish to estimate the rigour of the weather in the recent fighting, you may note that 22 deg. is common winter minimum, even in plain. Through this plain the Russian cavalry have been advancing up to the town. The Russians were beaten at L. Tortum, were some fifty miles away, to reach Erzerum again must traverse mountain paths deep in snow. No doubt the Russian advance is being pressed along various tracks which converge on the city, but all fighting must depend upon the main road. The distance by the direct way from Kars to Erzerum is some 100 miles. There is no open ground just at the frontier, Sarikamish. Thence the road winds through a mass of mountain country, ravine and peak alike, now a

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ORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY
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EGGS, ULCERS ABSCESSSES, SCRO-
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[illegible]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHIAN MANG, Japanese str., 1,000, M. Olin, 10th March—Kohachang 2nd March, Rice and Meal—Order.
CHENOTU, British str., 1,320, J. Speed, 10th March—Bangkok 3rd March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHINHUA, British str., 1,353, Sidford, 10th March—Philippines 7th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.
FOOLEY, Chinese str., 850, B. Miyakoshi, 10th March—Bangkok 1st March, General—Order.
KAGA MARU, Japanese str., 3,632, B. Tsuda, 10th March—Mojito 6th March, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
MAUSANG, British str., 1,463, G. H. Alcock, 10th March—Sandakan 4th March, Wood and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SHAW HSING, Chinese str., 767, G. Ramsland, 10th March—Daly 4th March, Beans—Order.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
March 10th.
HANAMEY, British str., for Saigon.
TAIYO MARU, Jap. str., for Dairen.

DEPARTURES.

March 10th.
HAIHONG, British str., for Swatow.
HAIHONG, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
HINSANG, British str., for Hongkong.
JINJU MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.
TEAN, British str., for Manila.
TITAN, British str., for Japan.
TIBETIAN, British str., for Shanghai.
WOLLOBA, British str., for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Kaga Maru, from Mojito, for Hongkong, Mr. G. Raveton.
Per Maung, from Sandakan, for Hongkong, Mr. Vankenschot.
Per Chinkua, from Philippines, for Hongkong, Mr. H. V. Jones, Mr. S. J. Moore, Mr. T. I. Kennen, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Itola* from Calcutta left Singapore on 6th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 12th inst.
The str. *Denary* from Middlesbro', Leith, and London left Singapore for this port on the 8th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 14th inst.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Boothong, from Mojito, is due in Hongkong 14th March.
Laisang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 15th March.
Kaisang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 21st March.
Namsang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 25th March.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



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Hongkong, 9th February, 1916. [245]

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 10th at 11.40 a.m.—The anti-cyclone has broken up. Another has formed over N. China.

Pressure has decreased moderately along the coast from Shanghai to Hongkong, and slightly over Indo-China and the Philippines.

The monsoon will freshen along the east coast of China.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DETAILS.	FORECAST.
Hongkong and Neighbourhood	Light or variable winds, freshening from N. or N.E.; overcast.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka	The same as Hongkong and Lamooka. No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 11th to 17th March, 1916.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Date.	Day.	H'k'g. Mean Time.	Height.	Date.	Day.	H'k'g. Mean Time.	Height.
Gen.	11	h. m.	ft. in.	Gen.	11	h. m.	ft. in.
Gen.	12	h. m.	ft. in.	Gen.	12	h. m.	ft. in.
Gen.	13	h. m.	ft. in.	Gen.	13	h. m.	ft. in.
Gen.	14	h. m.	ft. in.	Gen.	14	h. m.	ft. in.
Gen.	15	h. m.	ft. in.	Gen.	15	h. m.	ft. in.
Gen.	16	h. m.	ft. in.	Gen.	16	h. m.	ft. in.
Gen.	17	h. m.	ft. in.	Gen.	17	h. m.	ft. in.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those nearest the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to Boat Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	REMARKS	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H. R. Hetherington, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 p.m.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & SINGAPORE.	MITAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Teranaka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & SINGAPORE VIA PENANG, COLOMBO, & SINGAPORE.	NOVA	Brit. str.	—	D. Aubrey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 28th inst.
GENOA & LONDON	GLANFERRIE	Brit. str.	—	J. McGregor	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	On 15th Apr.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	AMAZON	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About Middle of May.
MARSEILLES & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	MADAWASKA	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 23rd inst.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & VICTORIA, B.C., & SUEZ CANAL	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shinohe	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SUEZ CANAL	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hamada	ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANTO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.	On 25th inst., at 3 p.m.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	ROBERTSON OYSTON	Brit. str.	—	J. P. Jones	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	About 13th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INDRAMARA	Brit. str.	—	—	SHAW, TOMES & CO.	Middle of March.
SAN FRANCISCO	FRISHA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	YOKOHAMA SPECIE TRADING CO.	On 13th inst., at 10.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & VANCOUVER	KANESAWA	Jap. str.	—	—	YOKOHAMA SPECIE TRADING CO.	On 13th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & VANCOUVER	SHIRO MARU	Brit. str.	—	—	YOKOHAMA SPECIE TRADING CO.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	—	D. Dixon	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. CO.	On 24th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. CO.	On 26th Apr.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	ST. ALBANS	Brit. str.	—	E. T. Pileher	GUTH, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 16th inst., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHANGHWA	Jap. str.	—	F. C. Gambrell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th Apr.
JAPAN	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	TIBETIAN	Brit. str.	—	Shano	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHIPSING	Brit. str.	—	H. G. N. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	—	D. R. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WONGHANG	Brit. str.	—	W. Bishop	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WONGHANG	Brit. str.	—	J. M. Smith	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	LIBAN	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Pottinger	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kobayashi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	ITOLA	Brit. str.	—	R. S. B. Butler	DAVID SARGENT & CO., LTD.	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	FURUKAWA	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	—	J. Meathrel	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	MAURA	Brit. str.	—	C. O. Talbot, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NOGOYA	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Garwood, R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	POETHOS	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 19th Apr.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Kondoh	ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SORU MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.	On 15th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HAIRAI	Brit. str.	—	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS LAURENCE & CO.	On 14th inst., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HAIRING	Brit. str.	—	W. O. Parkman	DOUGLAS LAURENCE & CO.	On 17th inst., at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	LOONGHANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Lema	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	CHINHWA	Brit. str.	—	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Jap. str.	—	W. M. Mouney	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 18th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YUENHANG	Jap. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	LUZON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Miyata	ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.	On 15th inst., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	B. Tada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	FOOSHING	Brit. str.	—	W. D. Welsh	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 15th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SOIBANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 15th inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	THIRAS	Brit. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 21st inst., at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	G. H. Alcock	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	—	—	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 17th inst., at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	TO SAIL
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" Saturday, 11th Mar., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"KWONGSANG" Sunday, 12th Mar., 11 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WONGSANG" Tuesday, 14th Mar., 11 p.m.
TIENTSIN & WEIHAIWEI	"CHIPSING" Wednesday, 15th Mar., 11 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"POOSHING" Wednesday, 15th Mar., 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG" Thursday, 16th Mar., 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" Friday, 17th Mar., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENHANG" Saturday, 18th Mar., 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG" Tuesday, 21st Mar., 3 p.m.

RETURN TOUS TO JAPAN.
The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "POOSHANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chaochow, Minshan, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS. [8]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, varying.

Passengers and Cargo, at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Telephone No. 211. AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1916. [24]



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

AGENTS

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Bx. 10

Hongkong, 24th October, 1915.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

(PACIFIC SERVICE.)

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO

CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE

VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"—"EMPEROR OF ASIA"

16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTEAGLE" ... IMMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" ... 23 MAR.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" ... 5 APR.

"EMPEROR OF ASIA" ... 19 APR.

"MONTEAGLE" ... 26 APR.

* Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

J. H. WALLACE,

GENERAL AGENT. [110]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo earned on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong, 23rd March.

Proposed sailing with "GUJARAT" 18th April.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong ... S.S. "MADAWASKA" ... 30th March.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON ... "KEELUNG" ... 16th April.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

OR TO RENN & CO., GASTON.

GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 14th January, 1916. 104

VESSELS ON THE BERTE

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

For NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

S.S. "KERRMONT CASTLE."

On or about 13th March.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents, Hongkong, 18th February, 1916.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

(PACIFIC SERVICE.)

THE Steamship

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"

will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon on

WEDNESDAY,

22ND MARCH.

for VANCOUVER via Usual Ports of Call.

P. & O. S. N. CO. P. & O. S. N. CO.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, MALTA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. U.C. Talbot, R.N.R.	17th Mar.	About 17th Mar. Freight and Passage.
LONDON and BOMBAY via NOVARA	Capt. H.R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	24th Mar.	3 P.M. See Special Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	27th Mar.	About 27th Mar. Freight and Passage.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, NORE and MARSEILLES	Capt. D. Aubrey	31st Mar.	About 31st Mar. Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1916.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 12th Mar. 4 P.M.
TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Mar. 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 14th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 14th Mar. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAN'UNG"	On 15th Mar. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER TWICE WEEKLY.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidehips; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHAN'UNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong 11th March, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
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"HAITAN" ...	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 14th Mar., at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Pamphre	FRIDAY, 17th Mar., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA," 5,257 tons, Captain E. S. B. Butler will be despatched to SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE on 14th March.

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS ...	14th Mar.	On 16th Mar., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE ...	6th April	On 8th Apr., 11 A.M.
EMERALD ...		On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply toGIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due
YOKOHAMA	to	SHANGHAI	from	MARSEILLES	at
	COLOMBO	HAI	to	LE	LOWEY
1916		1916		1916	1916
Mar. 12	NOVARA ...	Mar. 20	Mar. 24	MALWA ...	April 23
Mar. 26	MALTA ...	April 3	April 7	KHIVA ...	May 8
April 9	NAGOYA ...	April 17	April 21	MOOLTAN ...	May 22
April 23	NAMUR ...	May 1	May 5	KASHGAR ...	June 5
May 7	NANKIN ...	May 15	May 19	KASHMIR ...	June 19
May 21	NOVARA ...	May 29	June 2	KASHMIR ...	July 3
June 4	MALTA ...	June 12	June 16	KASHMIR ...	July 17
June 18	NTANZA ...	June 26	June 30	MEDINA ...	July 31

Take Cargo to Marseilles and London via Bombay without transshipment. Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows—	LONDON
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£74
"B" " " " "	£68
2nd Saloon "A" " " " "	£62
"B" " " " "	£56
1st Saloon "A" Accommodation Single	£70
"B" " " " "	£64
2nd Saloon "A" " " " "	£58
"B" " " " "	£52

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR—

LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Due at	Due
	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	ST. PAUL	if calling	LONDON
	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916	about 1916
NORE ...	Mar. 13	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	Apr. 4	May 4	May 11
NELLORE ...	June 19	June 29	July 1	July 11	Aug. 9	Aug. 18
MONGARA ...	July 3	July 13	July 19	July 25	Aug. 23	Sept. 1

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £28 Single, £27 Return, 2nd Saloon £22 Single, £21 ReturnFARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £24 Single, 2nd Saloon £20 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	FOR	SAILING DATE
		AND DISPLACEMENT	
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE ...	\$ MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Teranaka	15,000	SUNDAY, Mar., at Noon
	\$ KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cipe	16,000	THURSDAY, Apr., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YONOHAMA ...	\$ YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinoha	12,500	WEDNESDAY, Mar., at Noon
	\$ SADO MARU Capt. Mursumi	12,500	TUESDAY, Apr., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	\$ TANGO MARU Capt. Takano,	12,500	TUESDAY, Mar., at 4 P.M.
	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	FRIDAY, Apr., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON ...	\$ KAGA MARU Capt. B. Truda	12,000	(SATURDAY) Mar.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	\$ YETOROFU MARU Capt. ———	8,000	TUESDAY, Mar.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	\$ BOMBAY MARU Capt. Kobayashi	9,000	TUESDAY, Mar.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	\$ COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	FRIDAY, Mar.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,600	SUNDAY, Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...	\$ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. ———	16,000	TUESDAY, Mar., at 10 A.M.

1 Wireless Telegraphy.

Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 800	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550
" " 2nd Single Yen 400	" " 2nd Single Yen 300
" " 2nd Return Yen 800	" " 2nd Return Yen 550
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	2nd Single Yen 280.10
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle	1st Single Yen 350
To Sydney, 1st Single Yen 240	To Melbourne, 1st Single Yen 240
1st Return Yen 472	1st Return Yen 472.16
To Yokohama, 1st Return Yen 1150	To Kobe, 1st Return Yen 1135
2nd " Yen 590	2nd " Yen 583

ROUND-THE-WORLD, Yen 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
TELEPHONE Nos. 22 and 14.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.			
Steamer	Tons and Speed.		Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,800	— 16 knots ...	SATURDAY, 11th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	— 21 knots ...	TUES., 14th Mar.
KWANTO MARU	22,000	— 14 knots ...	WEDNESDAY, 29th Mar., Noon
CHILYO MARU	22,000	— 21 knots ...	SAT., 8th April
TENYO MARU	22,000	— 21 knots ...	WED., 3rd May.

* Cargo only.

† Via MANILA, omitting Shanghai.

Proceeding to South America Ports.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.

Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.

" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.

" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamer of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, BALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer ... Tons and Speed ... Sails ...

ANYO MARU ... 18,800—16 knots ... SATURDAY, 11th Mar.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building. [213]

TELEPHONE 291.

King's Building.

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